ION SALES.
UTTERS & CO.,
ERS, 92 MADISON-ST.
est Twelfth-st.,
FIXTURES
AND
STOCK LIQUORS,
G, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock, at 8
orth-st. Bar Counter, Tables,
pet, French Mirror, Glassware,
Whiskies, Wines, Show Cases,
e Cream Freezers, etc.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
Top Buggies,
G, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock, at
, 15 and 16 Washington-st. All
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
MING, SEPT. 1, at 9:30 o'clock,
uction Rooms, 108 Madison-st.,
CKERY
ages and open lots.
Decorated Toilet Sets.
CTION SALE OF
ESTATE
ternoon, Sept. 1, 1875,
ck, on the Property,
unkee-av.,
North-av.,
s on Elk Grove-st,
15 Lots on Girard-st,
15 Lots on Wood-st,
and Lots on Elk Grove-st.
E—One-third cash, balance 1
interest at 8 per cent per
er of all incumbrances. A com-
property will be furnished to each
of $1.00 on each lot will be re-
ser at the time of sale. A full
be given within 9 days of the sale,
ated in Pickett's Second Addition
st ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 4,
est of Wicker Park, and is sur-
ase of Improvements, with the
ach street, and sewers on Milwau-
accessible by horse cars and om-
ev., which pass directly by the
r limits, only a little over 2 miles
Court-House Square.
Invest! When every one wants
buy!!
fer than any Savings Bank.
Chicago who save more or less
are afraid, not without cause,
Banks, or other so-called securi-
this sale offers the SAFEST IN-
ich will return to the investor
erest. The sale will be positive
ner.
UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
198 Madison-st., Chicago.
'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
NING, Sept. 2, at 9:30 o'clock,
SIRABLE LINES OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
INS, CLOTHING,
GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS,
ORS, AND SLIPPERS,
r Salesroom, 108 Madison-st.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
OODS OF ALL KINDS,
OS, NEW FURNITURE, and
OF EVERY VARIETY,
ng, Sept. 4, at 9:30 o'clock,
. GORE & CO
76 Wabash-avenue.
AUCTION SALE
of every description of
GOODS, &c.
trade, being the FIRST GREAT
of the Fall Campaign, 1875.
full lines Cassimeres, Suitings,
, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans,
ne, &c.
ine Gents' Merino and Shet-
ety varieties.
, and Youths' Suspenders.
ies Hats and Caps, Gents', Ladies',
ry, including White Cotton, Fan-
oods.
est sale of Felt Skirts ever offered
nd Misses' wear.
nd Shirting Flannels, Linseys, in
erges, &c.
of Linens, with orders to close,
reat variety of Damasks, Cloths,
en, Crash, and an especially fine
dkfs' Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Underwear, Robes, and
Dresses, Robes, &c.
Cutlery, Umbrellas, Horn Combs,
and Fancy Goods.
RPETS.
le of Carpets, including 2 and 3-
ouble-cotton chains, &c.
TUESDAY, AUG. 31,
& CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
ction Catalogue Sale of
& SHOES
ay, Sept. 1, at 9½ a. m.,
SHALL OFFER
rades Men's, Boys', and Youths',
ses', and Children's Wear,
NG A FULL LINE OF
AKE SUCKER BOOTS.
ORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.
Trade Sale
Crockery, in open lots and origi-
URSDAY, Sept. 2, at 9½ o'clock,
P. F. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
, POMEROY & CO.
nd 86 Randolph-st.
UTUMN SALE
CATALOGUE, OF
Modern
AINTINGS,
3 Randolph-st.,
OMMENCING
NING, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock,
DAY, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock,
ARA & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1875. NUMBER 7.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Merchants', Farmers', & Mechanics'
Savings Bank,
75 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.
INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES.
Perfect Security—Liberal Interest.

TABLE of increase of "Investment Certificates," secured on improved real estate, bearing Interest, payable in quarterly installments, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum. Showing the accumulation of sums invested for the benefit of Children or others:

Amount Invested.	Time.	Amount Accumulated.
$ 100	5 years	$ 142.01
100	10 years	349.97
100	21 years	432.31
500	5 years	710.10
500	18 years	1,749.85
500	21 years	2,161.55
1,000	5 years	1,420.10
1,000	18 years	3,499.70
1,000	21 years	4,323.10

Accounts upon the basis that interest, when due, is credited on savings account, and invested in INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES whenever $100 in thus accumulated.

Any holder of a Certificate has the privilege of examining the condition of the trust at any time on calling at the office of the Trustee.

Certificates forwarded, and interest, when due, reinvested, if desired, or remitted by draft or express to any part of the United States. Address

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Cash in hand to loan on Chicago and Hyde Park property in sums of

$500, $600, $800, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $5,000, and $10,000,

At current rates. TURNER & BOND, 109 Washington-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS

For a term of years, in large or small sums, secured upon improved Chicago Real Estate, negotiated at lowest current rates by

J. D. HARVEY,
80 Washington-st.

LAKE VIEW WATER BONDS.

After careful investigation we fully recommend these Bonds to dealers and investors, as a safe and desirable security. PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers, 100 Washington-st.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOANS,
At current rates of interest.
JOSIAH H. REED,
20 Nassau-st., New York, represented by
JOHN H. AVERY & CO.,
109 LaSalle-st., Chicago. First-class facilities for financial negotiations in London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAST DAY!

In which EDWARD ELY & CO. sell goods at TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT. See advertisement on this page. WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY. "A word to the wise," &c.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,
ARTISTIC TAILORS,
WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.
Established 1854.

TO EXCHANGE.

A highly cultivated farm, close to the city, with valuable stock and new machinery, for first-class unincumbered city property. Price $150 per acre. Value of whole, $75,000 clear. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 11.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids will be received at the office of John C. Cochrane, Architect, No. 16 Nixon Building, Chicago, until 12 o'clock m., September 7, 1875, for the carpenter work, slate roof, and galvanized iron work for the water works tower at Riverside, Ill.

Specifications can be seen at Gage & Collis' Grocery Store in Riverside.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

ARTHUR C. BLANEY, Clerk.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice of Sale of Lands.

The undersigned, Master Commissioners, specially appointed as such in an action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and premises conveyed in the Mortgage or Deed of Trust in the Bill of Complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said road.

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875.

Which said sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given them in said decree. These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land-grants shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land-grants to be disposed of may be found and inspected at the offices of the Land Agents of the Company in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by our cession of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the Court, before the date of the sales advertised hereby.

The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned Master Commissioners at the time of the sale the sum of five (5) per cents in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter, or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the Court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however, that for the payment of such balance, First Mortgage Bonds, which have been sanctioned by the Court, may be taken in cash; and such bonds are to be taken only for such an amount as would entitle a dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land-grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed, in single tracts or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder, in accordance with Public Resolution, No. 64, of the Forty-first Congress of the United States, entitled "An act granting lands," and the privileges may, at the time of sale, be given to any person who shall bid off a single section or subdivision thereof, of taking at the same price any quantity of additional and adjoining sections or subdivisions up to, and including, forty-nine, subject, however, to the right of the Master Commissioners to withhold such privilege if they shall deem proper.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FREDERICK A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

TOILETINE.

DE LA BANTA,

Advertiser of TOILETINE for the complexion, is stopping at the Palmer. His suite, consisting of George Ives, Susan B. Anthonee and Eli Perkins, Ben Butler and Gyax's Baby, with its nurse, at the Clifton, all to attend the Exposition in the interest of Toiletine.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Kirkwood & Dunklee is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. S. and A. J. Kirkwood will liquidate and collect all assets of the wood. (Signed) T. S. KIRKWOOD,
W. A. DUNKLEE,
A. J. KIRKWOOD.

GROCERIES, &c.

ALLEN, KEITH & CO.,
34 & 36 Randolph-st., cor. Wabash-av.

TEAS.

5,000 Chests New Japans, only thirty days from Yokohama.
1,000 Chests Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperials, and Oolongs.

Syrups & Molasses.

4,000 bbls in store and arriving.
5,000 kegs in store and arriving.

TOBACCO.

10,000 pkgs Plug, Fine Cut, and Smoking.

CIGARS.

500,000, from the finest Imported down to the cheapest Domestic.

The above goods we offer at very low prices. JOBBERS will find it for their interest to look through our large stock before purchasing.

CHICAGO, August 28.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!

To order, of the best fabrics in use. Full lines in stock of our own manufacture. We are prepared to make Shirts to order in eight hours, when necessary.

WILSON BROS.,
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 Per Cent
DISCOUNT

On all garments ordered of us during July and August, 1875. We are prepared with our AUTUMN STYLES and FABRICS to execute orders for FALL and WINTER goods as well as for the remainder of summer.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

WINES, &c.

FOR
COOLING DRINKS
USE
Ginger Ale, Champagne Cider,
Niersteiner, Hochheimer,
Marcobruner, Rudesheimer,
Steinberger Cabinet,
Barton & Guestier's Claretz, Sauternes and Haut Sauternes or Nathaniel Johnston & Sons.

ST. ESTEPHE

A Claret Wine, imported and bottled by myself, and guaranteed equal to Lafitte costing 50 per cent more money.

C. TATOR, Merchant,
MADISON-ST.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WEBER

PIANOS AND
ESTEY
ORGANS

Are used and recommended by all the leading artists of the world. Prices low. Terms easy.

STORY & CAMP,
211 STATE-ST.

OYSTERS.

OYSTERS.

A. BOOTH,
Cor. Lake and State-sts.,

Will have a full supply of OYSTERS Wednesday, Sept. 1. All orders filled promptly with good stock at lowest prices.

HOTEL.

WOOD'S HOTEL,

Nos. 34 and 36 East Washington-st.,
Opp. Field, Leiter & Co.'s Retail Dry Goods Store, and adjoining D. B. Fisk's Wholesale Millinery Store.
GEO. S. PALMER (late of City Hotel), Clerk.
D. SANDS, Proprietor.

$2.00 per Day.

FOR SALE.

THE OLD SALAMANDER DRUG HOUSE
GUARANTEES THE
SPANISH CREAM
To be perfectly harmless to the skin, and to give satisfaction. It is the unrivaled SKIN PURIFIER. Ask your druggist for it. Sold wholesale and retail by
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

FOR SALE.

The Frame Sheds or Warehouse corner West Water and Canal-sts., formerly occupied by the Union Steamboat Co. Apply at office of The Union Steamboat Co., 162 South Water-st.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYEING.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed and cleaned in a superior manner at the
BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE,
126 South Clark, 150 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts

WANTED.

WANTED,

For cash, a well-rented piece of business property, not to exceed $25,000.
WM. H. PERRY, JR.,
73 Dearborn-st.

OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN'S
OIL TANKS,
WITH
MEASURING PUMP,
47 & 49 West Lake St.
CHICAGO.
Send for Catalogue.
Manufacturers of
EVENDEN'S WOOD-COVERED CANS.

FINANCIAL.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Condition of the Bank of California.

An Official Investigation Results Favorably to the Gold Bank.

The Comptroller Will Allow the Latter Institution to Manage Its Own Affairs.

Settlement Day Passes Off Without Serious Disaster.

A Spirit of Mutual Accommodation Shown by All Parties.

The Funeral of Ralston the Most Imposing Ever Seen in San Francisco.

Failure of the Well-Known Book Firm of Lee & Shepard, of Boston,

Which Carries Down the Branch Firm of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, of New York.

The Man of Splurge, as Illustrated by Ralston's Career.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WHY RALSTON WAS DISMISSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 30.—A prominent banker reports that the immediate cause of the demand by the Directors of the Bank of California for Ralston's resignation was the discovery by the Directors, during the investigation, of a lot of bills receivable from irresponsible parties, aggregating in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, with no collaterals. It is also reported that it was the intention of the Directors to have subsequently called Ralston into their counsels to avail themselves of his intimate knowledge of the business of the bank.

AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Rumors are afloat, this morning, of attachments issued against the Bank of California, but a reference to the records shows nothing of the kind as yet.

It is reported that some heavy stock-brokers and others who have borrowed large sums, in one case amounting to $500,000, for the benefit of the Bank of California, securing their own bills payable with the stock of the bank, are likely to become heavily involved. The stock of the Bank of California cannot be given away at present.

AID.

Half a million dollars was transferred by the Treasury to-day to the banks, additional to the amount previously reported, but it is not stated to what banks it has gone.

RALSTON'S PROPERTY.

The deed of Ralston to William Sharon conveys all his property, real and personal, wherever found, and absolute ownership, with the right to dispose of the same "on such terms and at such prices as he deems best, and to apply the same and the proceeds thereof, and of the property hereby conveyed, to such purposes and uses as said William Sharon may in his judgment deem best for our joint and several interests."

THE SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, with closed doors. It transpires that a heated discussion arose on the policy of taking no action with regard to Ralston, and resolutions to this effect were adopted with only one dissenting vote. A majority of the Board signified their intention of attending the funeral in a private capacity.

THE OTHER BANKS.

The Merchants' Exchange Bank does not open this morning, in accordance with the almost positive assurance of Secretary Given yesterday, but it may possibly do so during the day; but it will depend on the success of the negotiations now pending. The officers are apparently somewhat less confident of their immediate resumption than yesterday, but say that any delay is merely temporary.

The National Gold Bank and Trust Company is still closed, and is unable to say when it will resume, but says that the outlook is favorable.

"ROTTEN THROUGH AND THROUGH."

The San Francisco commercial correspondent of the *Record-Union*, a well-known writer, and one who has heretofore taken a pretty favorable view of all the movements made by the managers of the bank, makes the following significant statement, which the *Bulletin* reprints:

"Meantime the investigation by the Trustees into the affairs of the collapsed bank has proceeded, and some new facts have gradually become known that excite a good deal of anxiety to receive the forthcoming report and know the worst. It can be stated that the condition of the bank's affairs is far worse than dreamed of, and that the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, whose duty it is to verify the monthly exhibit of the managers, has been systematically deceived. For some time past these monthly exhibits have failed to detail the true state of the accounting even. If the statements that are made in well-informed circles as to improper entries upon the books, and important obligations incurred but not entered at all, and overissues of capital-stock for purposes of hypothecating, should ultimately be qualified, the fact will remain that at the time of the crash the bank was rotten through and through. The whole capital, $5,000,000, and the whole surplus, $1,500,000, on top of that, are gone, and a sad balance of indebtedness remains for which the stockholders in their individual capacity are liable to be called on. Assets to large nominal amounts are discovered upon which a small percentage only can be realized. Many are worthless. The bank has latterly been a heavy borrower in a quiet way in this market, and half a score of the wealthiest capitalists have been recently victimized in sums counted by $250,000 and $500,000. At least one who can afford it has been bled even more heavily.

MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION.

A number of cases are reported to-day in which commercial paper has gone to protest, in some instances on prominent firms, but no disposition is shown to take any action on the protests or punish the indorsers. In the majority of cases the notes have been partially paid and renewed.

THE FUNERAL OF RALSTON

was the most imposing ever witnessed in this city. The services were conducted at Calvary Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The interior was decorated with flowers and funeral wreaths. A concourse of citizens numbering probably 20,000 gathered around the church. After the services at the church a procession was formed, consisting of a battalion of cavalry, three regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery, Templar Lodge, Odd-Fellows, clergy, and hearse with the following pall-bearers: R. F. Morrow, William Burling, D. O. Mills, H. F. Wakelee, William T. Colsman, George H. Howard, William Sharon, D. D. Colton, J. M. Wilson, William Alvord, John O. Earl, Louis A. Garnet, M. Livingston, Thomas Ball, George S. Dodge, Peter Donahue, Col. W. H. L. Barnes, the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, the Hon. Cornelius Cole, W. K. Vanderstice, W. K. Dietrich, A. A. Cohen, Charles Clayton. Company C, First Infantry, acted as a Guard of Honor. The hearse was followed by clerks of the Bank of California, Regents and Faculty of the University, members of the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco Stock Exchange, Pacific Stock Exchange, members and friends of the family in carriages, officers and employes of manufacturing concerns in which deceased had been interested, and a concourse of citizens numbering thousands brought up the rear. The services at the cemetery were conducted according to the rites of the Odd-Fellows. The streets on the route of the procession were lined with people, and there was a great gathering at the cemetery.

CONDITION OF THE GOLD BANK.

At the request of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, Dr. Linderman, Director-General of the United States Mint in this city, has made a thorough examination of the books and assets of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, and found everything in satisfactory condition. He will report the same to the Comptroller. The bank will be left free by the Government to manage its own affairs.

DAMAGING RUMORS.

There were rumors on the street to-day of a large overissue of stock of the Bank of California. It was also rumored that collateral securities have mysteriously disappeared, the only trace of them left being the envelopes in which they were sealed at the time of deposit. The envelopes, on examination, were found to contain worthless papers.

D. O. Mills, in an interview this afternoon, stated that he knew of no such overissue or disappearance of collaterals. It is believed that the University of California will lose little, if any, by the suspension of the Bank of California.

THE INQUEST

in the case of Ralston will be resumed to-morrow. The stomach has been subjected to a chemical analysis.

THE FEELING

to-day is cheerful among business men. Collection-day has caused no failures. The London and San Francisco Bank has bought exchange from prominent grain merchants during the day to large amounts, and many dealers have paid amounts not due until next collection day, to assist those who are short.

LATER.

Charles Sharon is credited with the statement that unless something unforeseen turns up the Directors of the Bank of California will resume business. An attorney stated in the rooms of the Bar Association to-day that one of the Directors of the Bank of California informed him that the affairs of the bank were in much better condition than he anticipated when the Directors commenced their examination.

NEW YORK.

RUMORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A rumor was started on Wall street this morning to the effect that several leading banking-houses in Baltimore were in trouble, owing to the recent failure in that city. On private inquiry being made in Baltimore, these rumors were proved to be incorrect. Various other rumors were set afloat, which had the effect of weakening the stock market. One was that the banking-house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. had called in a loan made to Jay Gould, the amount of which was variously stated at from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that Gould had never contracted a loan with the house.

SENDING GOLD TO SAN FRANCISCO.

It was stated at the Sub-Treasury of the United States that instructions had been received during the forenoon not to send any more gold at present to California. This, it was stated, meant that the Treasurer had decided to send no more gold to banks there unless he had some other facilities for transmitting it than through the Sub-Treasury here. It could not be ascertained whether the Treasury in California was short of gold or not.

REGARDING THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Laidlow, of Laidlow & Co., said that the only news received by him from California was the reassurance of the determination of the Directory of the Bank of California to place its affairs in liquidation, but what course would be adopted, he had not yet learned. He said the firm here would continue business as heretofore, and were ready to meet all their own obligations at maturity, or, if holders desired it, they would discount all obligations not yet due at fair rate of interest. He said, further, that many who had drawn their money out of the bank on receipt of the first news from California, had already begun to return their deposits, having heard of their relations with the Bank of California. It was stated to-day that the rumor which was started Saturday regarding the difficulty that had arisen between counsel for the Bank and the firm, on account of relations that have existed between them, was a mistake. The Bank has no counsel here at present, except those who are acting for Laidlow & Co. Several attachments have been issued against the property of the Bank of California in this State. Judge Brady, in Supreme Court chambers, issued an order to-day attaching such property, at the suit of Matthew B. Hall. Plaintiff's claim is for $15,000 gold, and the writ was at once put in the hands of the Sheriff. Similar warrants of attachment were also issued to-day in the following cases against property of the Bank in this State: Henry A. Tuzo and others for $87,500; Benjamin G. Arnold and others for $134,766; the British Bank of North America, $100,000; Drexel, Morgan & Co., $25,000; Simon and Frederick Uhlman, $1,440, besides several small amounts.

AN UNSETTLED AND FEVERISH FEELING

was manifested in the Gold Room, and gold, which opened strong at 114, advanced to 114⅛. On the Stock Exchange, most of the leading stocks fell off from ½ to 2 per cent. Western Union declined 3¼ per cent, the lowest figure being reached at the close.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—At the Stock Exchange prices are lower because of the rumors of the unsettled character respecting Baltimore interests. So far as known, the rumors originated at the Stock Exchange. The general feeling that cash gold is to be locked up has stiffened the price of gold, and weakened foreign exchange, which is down, and also tending to weaken exchange is the belief that the syndicate have a large amount of bills to put on the market.

There was nothing new or startling from California received in the street up to 11:30. There is some anxiety to know the feeling in San Francisco to-day. A private telegram last night estimated that the Mining Stock Board would not reopen for some days yet.

BILLS OF CREDIT.

It is said that at least £43,000, and report says £60,000, of the bills of the Bank of California were sold here the week before failure, and could not have reached London for presentation for acceptance before the failure was known by cable.

AN ATTACHMENT GRANTED.

In the suit of Nathaniel B. Hall vs. the California Bank, Judge Brady to-day granted plaintiff an attachment against the bank's property in this State, to recover $15,000 deposited with the bank.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

Union Adams, wholesale dealer in men's furnishing goods, suspended to-day. Liabilities unknown.

WASHINGTON.

NO MORE GOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The further transfer of coin from the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco to the banks in that city and state, through the New York Sub-Treasury, has ceased. The amount of coin in the hands of the Assistant-Treasurer in San Francisco is only adequate to the demands of the bullion fund, and, whatever sympathy the Secretary of the Treasury has for the embarrassed community, he is obliged to serve Uncle Sam first.

The temporary suspension in this connection of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco is now being inquired into. It raises an important question to every business community and every National Bank. The bank, it is admitted, may have voluntarily closed its doors, but not to go into liquidation, and after a careful examination of its assets and liabilities

MAY BE REPORTED PERFECTLY SOLVENT.

Can the Comptroller of the Currency, then, permit it to resume business? This question, the Acting Comptroller to-day said, was asked by the Bureau. The nearest approach having been during the panic in 1873, when the Chicago banks proposed to temporarily suspend. The matter had here additional interest to-day, growing out of reports from Baltimore that several of the leading National Banks of that city might experience temporary difficulty on account of the failure of Stirling, Ahrens & Co. Until the report of the San Francisco bank is received no official expression of opinion will be given, and perhaps not then, until the notes of the bank are presented for payment under protest from officers of the bank.

M'GARRAHAN.

The one man whom the failure of the Bank of California has made happy is Billy McGarrahan. He has always claimed that the New Idria Mining Company, which has thus far successfully defeated his claim, has obtained its success through the influence of the Bank of California. McGarrahan is now confident that his claim will be successful in the next Congress. It is probable, also, that Sutro, of tunnel notoriety, will not shed tears over the failure. The literature which he has used for some years past for the education of Congress in regard to the claims of his tunnel always seemed with assertions that the Bank of California was using its enormous wealth to defeat him.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—There have been several applications received to-day by the Treasurer for transfers of gold from New York to San Francisco, but they have all been declined.

BANK-NOTE TRANSPORTATION.

The Treasurer and express companies have settled the questions concerning the transportation of National Bank notes, by agreeing on the basis of 37 cents per $1,000.

THE GOLD BANK.

The National Bank Examiner for the Pacific Coast has been directed by the Comptroller of the Currency to examine into the affairs of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco.

BOSTON.

NO EXCITEMENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The slight excitement incident to the California failures of last week seems to have subsided. It does not appear that this section of the country will suffer much by the failure of the Bank of California.

BOOK-FIRM FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The well-known publishing-house of Lee & Shepard, of Boston, suspended payment on Saturday. The suspension involves the New York firm of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, and this morning the acting partner of the house, Mr. Dillingham, made an unconditional assignment to James Miller, the publisher, No. 647 Broadway. A private telegram received from Boston, this morning, gives the liabilities of the senior firm at $1,000,000, but Mr. Miller and other prominent publishers who are well informed in regard to the business of the house, say that the sum will not exceed $350,000, and that they will probably be able to pay 50 cents on the dollar. The New York branch is a comparatively new concern, of which Messrs. Lee & Shepard are two-third owners, the remaining share being owned by Mr. Dillingham. Debts of this house amount to about $150,000. Mr. Miller, Assignee, took possession of the establishment and after making a liberal allowance for bad debts and depreciation of stock he estimates that the concern will be able to pay its debts in full. The parent house of Lee & Shepard was established in 1863, and did a very successful business up to the time of the Boston fire, in which calamity its losses were more than $100,000. They made a determined effort to recover themselves, but owing to the general stagnation of trade they have been at length forced to suspend payment. The event will cause general regret, as the firm, though young, was one of the most popular in the trade.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Nothing definite can yet be ascertained as to the exact status of the affairs of Lee & Shepard, of this city. The firm are engaged preparing a statement for their creditors, who are mostly confined to Boston, New York, and London houses, paper-dealers, and binders. They place their liabilities under $600,000, and expect to pay above 50 cents on the dollar.

CANADA.

EXAGGERATED STORIES.

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—Reports sent hence relative to numerous failures appear to have been exaggerated. Only four or five small dry-goods houses assigned during the last week.

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—P. O. Brown, broker, has assigned, and M. H. Seymour suspended. Liabilities, $200,000.

SPLURGE.

AS ILLUSTRATED BY PRINCE RALSTON, JAY COOKE, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., AND B. F. ALLEN.

By Andrew Shuman.

A homely but expressive word is *splurge*, and a peculiar folk are the splurgy people. We find them in every part of the world and in every department of the human activities.

The Man of Splurge as a writer is a man who "spreads himself" over all creation, without knowing exactly where he is or what he is about; as an orator, he soars that he may roar and roars that he may soar, without having any definite idea what he is roaring at or where he is soaring to; as a member of society, he is dashy, flashy, and splashy—anything to attract attention to himself or impress the "common herd of humanity" with the idea that he is somebody of consequence—of *great* consequence; and, as a man of business, he is bound at all hazards to be the whale among the fishes in the sea of commerce or finance. In other words, the Man of Splurge is a man of magnificent ideas and things. There is nothing small or mean about him: his conceptions, aims, and enterprises are all of a stupendous bigness.

THE MAN OF SPLURGE

in the role of financier is the particular one we would speak of at this time. We have seen, and heard, and felt so much of him of late years that we have come to "know him like a book." He flourished and spread himself in Philadelphia and Washington not long ago, and his name was Jay Cooke. He happened to fall into a nice, soft thing by securing the agency of the Government some years ago, when it needed money, and disposed of millions of its bonds for a handsome commission, and thus got a good start in life. With the proceeds of his commissions, he splurged at once,—splurged tremendously; spent hundreds of thousands in building a princely palace for a home, and thousands more in building and "fixing up" a summer residence, to which all the world—especially the religious world—were invited, to accept his unbounded hospitality. And he spread his bank and his wonderful financial enterprise all over Philadelphia, Washington, New York, the "provinces," and even London.

NOTHING WAS TOO GREAT

for him to undertake. He could capture Presidents, Cabinets, Congresses, and all the newspapers he needed at home, and any number of capitalists abroad, with no more effort than that a cat puts forth to catch mice that are already caged for its maw. He was the Great Financier of America, and thousands of small-fry financiers immediately dreamed they were in heaven if he would but deign to give them a kindly smile or a friendly nod. He even undertook the small matter of constructing railroads across the Continent to the Pacific—for him it was a small undertaking; issue bonds—sell them to honest Christians and Christian widows, and such other credulous Christian people as had a little money saved up for a rainy day—that is all. Big things can be accomplished by the financial Man of Splurge, by means of bonds, certificates, notes, coupons, acceptances, and other printed or written pieces of paper that promise or certify value. Paper and ink are cheap, and will go a great way even "the way of all the earth," sometimes. And that is the way they went, "up the spout" In the case of Jay Cooke's "magnificent" Northern Pacific Railroad—his last great venture, for, finding himself suddenly

IN A CLOSE CORNER

one day, without money enough to buy his way out,—without enough of his own to buy a loaf of bread even,—the Man of Splurge threw up his hands in helplessness. His banks—their deposits of millions having been innocently and sportively emptied into his princely private palaces and dead-beat schemes of luxurious living and balloon speculations—closed their doors, and the world was informed that this great, big wind-bag had burst—that this stupendous humbug had hummed itself out—that Jay Cooke's "magnificent" financiering had, after all, been nothing more or less than robbery—the appropriating to his own personal and sumptuous uses the moneys intrusted to his safe-keeping by his banks' customers. Those princely palaces and paradises he called his homes, and that sumptuous extravagance he called "hospitality" had eaten up not only his own little fortune, but the fortunes of his confidential friends and neighbors, and, indirectly, as the effect of the wide-spread panic that followed his failure, forced thousands of people throughout the country into bankruptcy. The Man of Splurge

DOES EVERYTHING ON A BIG SCALE,

and in this case, his failure was the "biggest thing out."

Shortly afterwards—the battering-ram of panic having been brought to bear against all sorts of walls and shams—many another air-castle of the financial Splurges succumbed and fell. Wall street is to this day full of the debris of their ruins. The Men of Substance withstood the shock, as they do all such emergencies, but the Men of Splurge collapsed, some of them instantly, but all of them inevitably. Being mere creatures of chance and hollow seeming, who, like the Canaibals, subsist upon their fellow-men,—parading ostentatiously with borrowed plumes and stolen banners,—it needs but a tempest or two of adversity to shatter them to pieces and

EXPOSE THEIR UTTER HOLLOWNESS AND WORTHLESSNESS.

The dashing, reckless, and brazen Jim Fisk was a conspicuous example of their tribe, and his ending was a fair specimen of how they come out sooner or later.

The great financial firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the recent failure of which astonished the world, owes its fate entirely to splurge. The man Duncan expended more money—his customers' deposits, of course—in princely houses and luxurious "style" in one year than his bank earned legitimately in five years. He was one of your "magnificent" fellows, who was never satisfied or happy so long as other Men of Splurge in or around the metropolis drove faster horses, had bigger houses or larger grounds, "entertained" more brilliantly, or made a greater social or "fashionable" sensation than he. Such "style" costs money, and a vast amount of it. Not even the Rothschilds, with all their stupendous wealth,—nay, not even Kings and Princes, with all the millions they squeeze out of their abject subjects for their own support and gratification,—could afford, for so many continuous and extravagant years of ostentation, to live and carry on as do our Men of Splurge.

We cannot in silence pass over

B. F. ALLEN,

the "great financier" of Iowa, who located in Chicago and bought a bank, and who gloried in the fact that he owned the finest residence-palace west of the Mississippi,—at Des Moines,—and owned and occupied another great palace on this side of the big river,—in Chicago,—and whose ambition it was to have his hand in every speculative popgun that he could hear of. What a "smash-up" his was! How utterly hollow and baseless his pretensions of wealth were found to be when he was pushed to the wall and forced to show his hand! A delusion and a snare—a bag of wind—an impostor, who by his great pretenses and extensive operations had deceived scores of his best friends, and ruined them utterly. Splurge did it—personal extravagance and a foolish ambition to be regarded as

AT THE VERY "TOP OF THE HEAP."

In his case, as in the case of every financial Man of Splurge, it was only a question of time when "the baseless fabric of a vision" which constituted all his pretended wealth and greatness should be knocked out from under him, and his glory suddenly end in the most hideous darkness.

But the latest and most appalling termination of the career of a financial Man of Splurge is that of Ralston, with his Bank of California. Here was a "magnificent" man in the superlative degree. His like has never been known, probably, since the time of King Solomon, with all his glory. He was a builder of temples and the reputed owner of vast possessions. His homes—one in the city and another in the country—outdazzled the shining and luxurious palaces of the oriental Princes of antiquity, costing millions of dollars to establish and millions more annually to maintain. His country-seat was like the home of a King—unsurpassed and unsurpassable. He had

A DROVE OF FAST HORSES,

and an army of men-servants and maid-servants. Whatever he wanted he bought, whether the purchaseable thing was a silver mine, a railroad, a political party, a theatre, a farm, a manufactory, a newspaper, a hotel, a Legislature, a Congressman, or a steamship line. Never was there a man of such magnificence, munificence, and—splurge. He was a very King,—the King of the tribe of the Splurges,—dashing and spreading himself tremendously. His bank was one of the greatest and most powerful in the world, and in that bank his word was law. Its vast deposits he regarded as his own, and used them accordingly. He himself and his great residences and his royal "style" had to be kept up, even if everybody and everything else should have to go down. But this splendor, this princely extravagance, this stupendous "spread," could not be kept up and go on forever. There is

AN END TO ALL THINGS,

and especially to such things as they are splurgy things,—and one day Ralston, whose annual expenditures exceeded the entire capital of his bank, and whose brilliant mightiness had been maintained these dozen years or so by the free use of other people's money and the help of other people's foolish worship of a very false and a very pretentious idol, was pushed to the wall, and up he goes, with his big bank and all his grandeur, like an exploded powder-magazine. A huge bag of wind again bursted and vanished! And the Pacific Slope, which had for years pinned its financial faith to the skirts of this Man of Splurge, now suddenly wakes up to find itself one vast empire of bankruptcy and ruin. With his fall thousands have lost their all, and "the end is not yet."

WHAT DO ALL THESE FACTS PROVE?

That the Men of Splurge are very unsafe men,—very dangerous to have any dealings with. By them is the country filled with speculations and inflationary schemes, and by them in the commercial, industrial, and financial world precipitated into periodical wreck and chaos. They are

ferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory on the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

THE DUNDEE MILL STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The strike of the mill operatives in Dundee continues, but it is believed negotiations are in progress for a compromise, and a satisfactory result is expected soon.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

Shares of the United States Direct Cable Company to-day advanced 1 shilling, on a rumor that the Faraday had succeeded in repairing the cable, and the shares of the Anglo-American Company declined 2 shillings.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

The *Mark Lane Express*, reviewing the grain markets and crop-reports of the week, says: The continuance of fine weather has enabled farmers to secure a large amount of produce in fine condition. The more, however, that is seen of the new crop, the more complaints are made of both quality and yield. This is also the case in France. Holland and Hamburg report that samples are of the highest excellence. Prices in Great Britain are yet unsettled. The markets in several places show a decline of 1 and 2 shillings. In France the reduction is about the same. Flour at Paris has been steady, though wheat has given way on account of freer offerings. A general average of markets for the past week shows an advance of 1s. 3d., and it may yet be a month before prices will have found their level. As a rule harvest prospects on the Continent are good. The gathering of crops is going on well, and prices have given way slightly. In Belgium, Holland, and Germany the potato crop has suffered much injury from rain and the prevalence of disease.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

A correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing from Portsmouth, Aug. 3, in regard to the Prince of Wales' visit to India, says:

"For some time past a large staff of workmen have been employed upon the Serapis, Indian troopship, selected for the conveyance of the Prince of Wales to and from India. Considerable progress has been made, but though at the present time upwards of 400 men are engaged upon the big white-hulled trooper, which now lies alongside the southern jetty of the dockyard, the authorities have a somewhat arduous task to complete her ready for departure from this port early in October. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who, with their two eldest children, have been on a visit to the Queen at Osborne, left yesterday morning, crossing over to Portsmouth. The Royal party entered the Serapis by a prow leading to the main deck, where they were received by Capt. the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, C. B. (who has been appointed to the command of the Serapis), and the officers of the ship. About a quarter of an hour was devoted to the main deck, on which fifteen cabins are being fitted up for the suite of His Royal Highness. Mr. W. B. Robinson, Chief Constructor of the dockyard, was in attendance to afford the Royal visitors any information that might be required. From the main deck the Royal party ascended a new handsome staircase to the saloon on the after part of the upper deck,—a noble apartment, which has been extended back to the stern-windows, and enlarged by the removal of five of the aft cabins on either side. The saloon is now undergoing refitting and re-embellishment, and on two tables in the forepart of the saloon were plans and drawings of the proposed alterations and additions, which were carefully examined by the Prince of Wales. Specimens of water-bottles, decanters, barometers, carpets, curtains, etc., were submitted for the inspection of the Royal visitors. The ordinary saloon tables are to be replaced by one which can be so arranged as to accommodate either twelve or twenty-four persons, and this, on special occasions, will give place to another, of horse-shoe shape, for which no fewer than six-ty can be seated. The saloon is to be fitted with six punkahs, the Hindoo name for large revolving fans, which will in all probability be worked by punkah wallahs. Some little time was spent by His Royal Highness, accompanied by Capt. Glyn, in an inspection of his sleeping apartments, which are situate on either side of the saloon, the inner bulkheads of the cabins, hitherto devoted to the officers of the ship, having been displaced in order to provide the necessary accommodation. The suite of His Royal Highness will have the whole of the aft part of the main deck appropriated to their use, and the servants of the Prince and suite will find sleeping accommodation on the lower deck."

ITALY.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.

ROME, Aug. 30.—Cardinal McCloskey is expected to arrive here Sept. 6. He will only receive the ring and titles pertaining to his new dignity. He will not receive the hat, because its investiture would entail a grand public ceremony.

PROSPECTIVE CARDINALS.

The following prelates will be created Cardinals at the next consistory: Antici, Mattei, Pecci, Randi, Simeoni, Vitellleschi, and the Archbishop of Reunes.

GARIBALDI SICK.

ROME, Aug. 30.—Garibaldi is at his home in Caprera, confined by illness resulting from overwork on his scheme for the improvement of the Tiber.

SPAIN.

A VOICE FROM ROME.

ROME, Aug. 30.—The *Voice della Verita* says editorially that the capitulation of Seo d' Urgal may determine Don Carlos to disband his forces, and await a more favorable period to renew the struggle.

THE CARLISTS DISCOURAGED.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 30.—Intelligence from Tolosa is to the effect that the Carlists are greatly discouraged. Don Carlos is at Durango.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—It is officially announced that Quintanilla's band of Carlists has been completely routed near Santander.

HOLLAND.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—The Institute of International Law has approved the three rules of the Treaty of Washington as a basis for defining the duties of neutral States.

PALESTINE.

THE VISIT OF SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE TO JERUSALEM.

Jewish World.

Mr. H. Guedalla has favored us with the perusal of some private letters, giving particulars of the visit of Sir Moses Montefiore to Jerusalem. On Wednesday following his arrival in Jerusalem, the venerable Baronet visited the large synagogue in the Holy City belonging to the Ashkenasim congregation. This handsome house of worship was splendidly illuminated, and all the decorations, floral and otherwise, usually exhibited on the festivals, adorned the synagogue on this occasion. The synagogue presented a very gorgeous spectacle, the enthusiasm of the vast congregation considerably enhancing the beauty of the scene. Sir Moses Montefiore was received at the doors of the synagogue with every demonstration of honor by the Rev. Rahaam Rashi, at whose house he was entertained immediately after the service was concluded. Sir Moses expressed himself highly delighted with the reception which had been given him. The aged philanthropist was so much fatigued from the visit that he was compelled to keep his bed the whole of the following day. On making his exit from the synagogue it was with great difficulty that Sir Moses Montefiore was enabled to make his progress through the streets, upwards of 20,000 people, it is said, being assembled, anxious to obtain a sight of the venerable Baronet. Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans rushed backwards and forwards in seeming frenzy, just for the purpose of feasting their eyes on the countenance of the white-headed champion of Judaism, who, in his 91st year, left home and comfort to succor the distressed. In fact, so great was the excitement and so numerous the difficulties which impeded the progress of Sir Moses through the streets, that the authorities were compelled to order out the military to disperse the enthusiastic crowds which besieged the aged hero. After much trouble, Sir Moses was permitted to pursue his way. In a letter sent by Sir Moses Montefiore to Mr. H. Guedalla, dated Jerusalem, July 29, Sir Moses states that the number of buildings (dwelling-houses, we believe) has greatly increased, and, seeing how densely crowded is the Holy Land at the present moment, Sir Moses thinks that it would be very desirable to erect suitable dwellings outside the city. He states, moreover, that all he has seen in Jerusalem since his arrival confirms his opinions of the merits of the Jewish inhabitants, and all that has come under his view strengthens him in his belief that only Palestinian Israelites are eager and anxious to give their attention to any kind of remunerative employment.

CHINA.

THE STRONG ANTI-FOREIGN SENTIMENT.

London Times.

SHANGHAI, June 26.—I mentioned last week that Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and the United States Consul General had gone to Chinkeang to require satisfaction for the proceedings of some "braves" stationed in the neighborhood. The civil authorities were found willing to punish the two men whom the English Constable had arrested. They were tried by the Taotai, in the presence of the two Consuls, the day after their arrival, and sentenced to fifty blows of the heavy bamboo and a month's cangue in the British settlement. This, however, only accounted for the insult to the American Consul and his wife, for offering which it will be remembered the two men were arrested. The attack on the British Consulate, in the attempt to rescue these men, remained, and here the authorities failed. Mr. Medhurst, of course, insisted that the ringleaders in the riot should be produced and punished. The Taotai pleaded that it was not his business; he was only a civil officer, and the affair was a military one. He would use his influence with the commandant of the troops, and he could do no more. I have not yet heard details of what negotiations followed, but the military authorities have failed to give the requisite satisfaction, and Mr. Medhurst has gone to Nankin to press the matter on the Viceroy.

The ostentatious willingness to punish culprits who are produced to them red-handed, while they refuse to arrest a single prisoner themselves, is characteristic of the Mandarins. In nearly every case it is the same; the ringleaders can never be found unless foreigners catch them in the act. A precisely similar case is now on the hands of Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai. About two months ago, a gentleman named Cooper, while shooting in the neighborhood of Quinsan, (some 50 miles from Shanghai,) unfortunately hit a Chinaman. The man was weeding barley, by which he was quite hidden, and rose as Mr. Cooper fired at a snipe. He was at a considerable distance, however, beyond the bird, and was only struck lightly by a few pellets, which lodged skin-deep in his cheek. Mr. Cooper took him back to the boat, washed and dressed the hurt, gave him a little money, and sent him away contented. The man's friends, however, thought they saw their way to a "squeeze." Soon afterward a crowd came toward the boat, carrying the victim with them, as though he were hurt nearly to death, and demanded with much threatening, $50 compensation. Mr. Cooper had not the money with him, and could not give it. The crowd dispersed toward night, but a boat full of armed men came alongside at dusk to prevent the foreign boat moving, and in the morning the mob returned and renewed their demand. It could not be satisfied, and they commenced a violent attack on the boat and on Mr. Cooper. Some set to work to smash up the boat's windows, cut the rigging, etc., while others endeavored to drag Mr. Cooper out of the cabin, having a rope with a running noose ready outside to strangle him. At the beginning of the riot Mr. Cooper had sent off one of his servants to another foreign house-boat, whose mast he could see in the neighborhood, to summon assistance. During the proceedings a third one came up, and the occupants of both landed, armed their crews (Chinese), and hastened to the spot. Including the new comers, there were now six foreigners, and the mob wavered and began to disperse, not, however, before two of the ringleaders were caught and pushed on board. Their arrest was the signal for a general alarm. Gongs were beaten summoning the whole country-side to the rescue; but the canal was broad, and, leaving Mr. Cooper's wrecked boat as it stood, the foreigners embarked in the others and sailed off. Some of the men followed at a long distance, offering to restore the boat, a gun, and other articles they had stolen, if only the prisoners were given up. But the foreigners preferred keeping their prisoners, whom they carried down to Shanghai, leaving the Chinese with a damaged house-boat as evidence of their guilt, and minus two of their number, instead of plus $50, as they had wished. There is no doubt that but for the accident of two other foreign house-boats being nigh Mr. Cooper would have been killed. Her Majesty's Consul handed the prisoners to the Taotai, and required him to arrest the other ringleaders, and to hold an investigation, at which he will be present. He also requested that the wounded man should be sent down to be examined by a foreign surgeon. This was done, and the hurt was found to be as I have described it. The Quinsan Magistrate came down last week to hold the required investigation, and the case was found to be just as at Chinkeang. No attempt had been made to arrest another culprit. Even the two who had been brought down by the foreigners were not produced in court until the Vice Consul (who sat in Mr. Medhurst's absence at Chinkeang) had several times remarked on their absence. I quote a short extract from the proceedings. After some evidence had been given for the prosecution, Mr. Davenport again asked where were the other prisoners; if there were none, it was of no use going on with the trial. The Magistrate said there were only two prisoners, and they were in court. Mr. Davenport said the Taotai had been repeatedly asked to have the men concerned in the riot arrested, and now they were only producing the two men whom the foreign gentlemen had themselves captured. The Magistrate said there had been no names given by the prosecutor, so there could be no arrests made. Mr. Davenport asked how was the prosecutor to give the names of his assailants? It was the Magistrate's duty to find the offenders. Could he suppose that when a man was going to assault another he gave him his card? If it had not been for the two men captured and brought down here there would have been no prisoners at all. Under the circumstances, he thought the best course would be to remand the inquiry till some prisoners were produced. An adjournment was made accordingly.

These are two little "difficulties" which will engage attention. The Margary case is too serious a name in the same category, but the spirit is the same throughout, and the same lesson is to be learned from all of the absurdity of treating the Chinese as a civilized people, who can be expected and relied on to do right of their conscience. Their impulse is to encroach as far as foreigners will let them, and to evade any responsibility they can escape. In defiance of all experience, we have lately acted on the contrary assumption, and the consequence is a fast becoming intolerable.

Apart from personal outrages such as I have referred to, there is a steady encroachment going on in commercial matters which needs very firm repression. I have referred in former letters to the exactions in the interior and the "squeeze" in the settlement on foreign goods—all contrary to treaty. I fear almost to name the steady blockade which is maintained around Hong Kong by Chinese customs cruisers, because the subject is so misunderstood at home that I am tempted by the mere mention to enlarge it to an extent which is impossible in this letter. I cannot, however, pass by the latest effort in this direction, and one which I hope will draw renewed attention to the subject. The Chinese gun-boat Peng-chso-hai last week arrested and took up to Canton the British steamer Carnbrooke on a charge of smuggling, having first fired at her and smashed her rudder and stern-post when she declined to follow her captor. The charge was smuggling on the coast of Hainan. The worst that could be alleged against her was an irregularity which a moderate fine would amply cover. The idea that she is to be fired at on the high seas and towed into port as confiscate is monstrous. I hear by telegram that a court of inquiry has been held at Canton, and that she is to be released under security pending reference to Pekin; so I presume Her Majesty's Consul and the Chinese authorities have failed to agree on a decision.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and Northwest, slowly falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, high temperature, with areas of rain in the northern part of the Upper Lake region and north of Iowa.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.09	70	75	E., gentle	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.99	73	71	E., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.96	78	77	E., fresh	.....	Fair.
3:58 p. m.	29.92	75	77	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.85	73	84	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
10:15 p. m.	29.85	73	86	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 78; minimum, 68.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Cheyenne	29.83	64	S. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Chicago	29.99	70	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.97	70	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.97	74	N. E., light	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	29.89	74	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.93	76	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	29.78	70	S., fresh	.....	Threatening
Leavenworth	29.77	79	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.93	66	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
N'th Platte	29.84	70	N. E., gentle	.....	Fair.
Omaha	29.89	70	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.96	70	E., gentle	.....	Clear.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

MOVILLE, Aug. 30.—Steamship Scandinavian, from Queenstown, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Arrived—Steamship Republic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Steamer Spain, from New York, has arrived out.

SOCIO-POLITICAL.

The Painful Delivery of the Union Club.

Democratic Opposition to the Tyranny of a Committee.

A Ready-Made Constitution Not to Be Stuffed Down Their Throats.

The Prominent Unionists.

Clem Periolat's sky-parlors in McCormick's Block were brilliantly lighted last evening, on account of the formal organization of the long-heralded Union Club. At an early hour the gorgeous parlors were thrown open for the reception of the numerous guests who were expected. But these were slow in arriving, and not until 9 o'clock were enough people present to authorize the calling of the meeting to order. Meanwhile, those who had arrived early strolled leisurely through the rooms, or sat around in groups discussing the slate of politics and the weather, and also engaged in speculations as to the probable success of the proposed organization. Ever and anon two or three would casually step into the back-parlor and indulge in a quaff from the bottle which cheers and also inebriates. Decanters, were temptingly displayed along a table, and were at the free disposal of the guests.

AMONG THE PROMINENT ARRIVALS

were Commissioners Carroll, Johnson, and Comly, County-Attorney Rountree, Warden-of-the-Poor-House Kimberly, Clem Periolat, Joe Hogan, Clark Lipe, Tom Gough, Col. Baldwin, Sheriff Agnew, Ald. Mahr, ex-County Commissioner Skelly, John Schank, William Herting, Isaac Greenebaum, and several other lesser lights, in all to the number of forty-seven.

Cigars having been passed around three or four times, drinks having been indulged in to a sufficient quantity, and topics of conversation becoming exhausted, it was deemed advisable to

ORGANIZE THE ASSEMBLAGE

into a regular meeting. In order to accomplish the desired object, Mr. John O'Neill, a prominent North Side citizen, came to the front and nominated John M. Rountree as Chairman. Mr. Rountree was conducted to the place of honor, amid great applause, and after casting a stern glance at the two nude females (in marble) behind his chair proceeded to announce the object of the meeting. He said that, according to the best of his information, it was to organize a club of a dual character. A constitution with by-laws had already been drafted and published for the consideration of the club, and he would, therefore, proceed to read the

MORE IMPORTANT ARTICLES

of that instrument, and give such explanation of them as seemed most rational.

The first section of Art. 2 of the constitution provides that the object of the club shall be "to advance Democratic principles and promote social intercourse among its members, and provide them the conveniences of a club-house." The dual character of the club was found in the qualifications and social aims. Art. 3 provides that the number of its resident members shall not exceed 1,000. A Managing Committee of twenty-five shall control all its affairs, elect its members, take cognizance of all infractions of its constitution, and fill vacancies. This committee is to be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting, and the Committee shall elect from their own number a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Club. Candidates for admission must be 21 years of age, and five blackballs shall exclude any candidate. The admission fee is $15, and each member shall pay an annual fee of $10 in advance. The annual meeting of the Club shall be held on the first Thursday of September in last year. The club-house must be open every day at 8 a. m., and no member shall be admitted between 2 and 7 a. m.; but members in the house at any time are not to be influenced as to their departure by this or any rule. No games are to be played in the Club Sunday, and no person shall bet more than $5 on any game. The President of the United States may be admitted on the request of any member.

The Chairman expounded the above cardinal principles of action by which the Club was to be governed, at length and with great unction. Especially did he labor upon the article referring to the Exexntive Committee and its functions, likening the manner of election to that in politics, where the people hold primary meetings and elect delegates to represent them in general convention. In conclusion, Mr. Rountree stated that he did not understand it to be the object of the Club to interfere or dictate in politics. The Club was a social one, and its duty was simply to fall in line in support of the nominations made at the party conventions.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's remarks, which were received with a dubious silence, no one spoke for some moments. At length Tom Gough rose and moved that the constitution be accepted.

This was the signal for

A REVOLT.

Mr. McLaughlin, who had been twisting uneasily about in his chair, got upon his feet, and remarked that he felt compelled to take exception to the constitution proposed to the Club. "If this is to be a Democratic club," said Mr. McLaughlin, "let it be erected on Democratic principles." He then proceeded to inveigh against the article which gave the entire control of the Club into the hands of an Executive Committee of twenty-five. He felt that he should like a voice in the management of affairs.

The Chairman replied that in electing an Executive Committee of twenty-five the members would be aware that they were also electing their officers, who were to be chosen from this Committee, and thus the members would be circumspect in putting men upon the Committee.

Mr. McLaughlin insisted that this did not satisfy him. He was opposed to delegating his rights to any twenty-five men.

The question was then submitted to the meeting, and the constitution was declared adopted.

Again ensued an ominous silence, which was finally relieved by a gentleman rising to inquire what was the next order of business.

The Chair, after a moment's reflection, decided that, as the constitution was now adopted, it was in order for all to come forward and

SIGN THEIR NAMES.

The invitation, which at the same time extended, was not very readily accepted, and everybody seemed to be hanging back for his neighbor to go in first. Warden Kimberly was the first to step forward and subscribe his name to the written agreement to join the Club, which had been hastily sketched upon one of Periolat's letter-heads. After Kimberly there was a long pause; then another man advanced and affixed his signature. He was followed by half-a-dozen, and then there was a stand-still. No others appeared to be willing to bind themselves.

FURTHER DISCORD.

After an embarrassing pause, Mr. Skelly loomed up in the rear of the assembly, and said that as the Club was in the hands of twenty-five men, and thirteen of these constituted a quorum, he could not consistently "jine." He didn't want any thirteen men to govern him.

This remark at once opened again the discussion upon the constitution, and several gentlemen sprang to their feet to secure a hearing of their particular views and objections. Chairman Rountree lifted himself up in lofty pride, and said that he didn't understand the Club to be organized for the purpose of running anything except itself. It was purely a social club.

Mr. Sheridan then rose to remark that the objectionable constitution had not been adopted by the Union Club. As the Union Club had no existence and no members when the constitution had been adopted, the action of the meeting in adopting it was not binding upon the Union Club.

Sam Ashton offered a motion that the vote on the constitution be reconsidered, and, after some fibilustering, his motion was carried. He then moved that the subject of a constitution be referred to a committee of five, who would report at an adjourned meeting.

In order to arrive at some kind of an organization, Col. Baldwin moved that the assembly form a Democratic Club to be known as the Union club.

Frank Agnew amended the motion so as to strike out the word "Democratic." The motion was carried.

An opportunity was then given to everybody to sign his name to the new organization, the previous meagre signatures having declared as void. Thereupon the following gentlemen stepped forward and subscribed the following:

SELECT AUTOGRAPHS:

J. M. Rountree, Hugh McLaughlin, Francis Agnew, S. S. Keogh, J. Shanly, D. C. Skelly, John O'Neill, J. A. Daniels, John M. Armstrong, William Handley, E. H. Cook, B. S. Cox, George S. Kimberly, S. D. Baldwin, D. W. Baker, Sam Ashton, S. Holland, Clement F. Periolat, Thomas Gough, Pat Carroll, Joseph Hogan, A. 44, Fisher, John Cosly, John A. Harting.

This lengthy work having been completed, Frank Agnew moved that the meeting adjourn until one week from Wednesday night, and the motion was carried, after some discussion. The meeting then broke up, and assumed what is termed by the Club a "social" character. Refreshments were handed around, cards were produced, and all endeavored to make themselves as comfortable and happy as possible. The latter condition, however, came only after repeated attacks upon the liquid portion of the entertainment.

The Union Club is born.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

LIFE'S MISTAKES.

Down by a lake where the pond-lilies grow,
On a glorious summer-day,
I reaching stood, for the blossoms in view
Were so near, yet so far away.

Winning the prize was the wetting of feet
And the soiling of robes of white.
Flowers in bloom on the watery sheet,
Why so temptingly sweet and bright?

Why did you lure me on by your grace,
As the beautiful streams lure,—
On till my feet had no resting place
And my robes were no longer pure?

Quickly I rose with a half-suppressed sry,
For the lilies still mocked me there,
Only to find I'd a barebell near by,
Had been crushed by my lack of care.

Lifting the blossom its features to view,
Oh! my soul in an instant grew sad,
Graceful, I saw, was its cup of bright hue,
And what delicate stamens it had!

Then on my life dawned a truth long unknown:—
Oft the thoughtless crush in our way
Beautiful lives that would gladden our own,
For a something more brilliantly gay;

Finding too late that our garments are soiled
And the beautiful prize is unwon,
Or all unworthy the time we have toiled,
And the work which to gain it we've done.

BELLA FRENCH.

WITTY REJOINDERS.

A writer says: "When we hear a 'good thing' said at a dinner party the enjoyment perhaps arises from the sense of spontaneousness and admiration at the 'preparedness' of the speaker, who may have been taken at a disadvantage. Most piquant, however, is the situation when one who has been 'tossed and gored' suddenly springs to his feet, and extricates himself brilliantly. In such a case there is no brilliant firing from the fort, but the fort has to be retaken. Of this class was the retort of D'Orsay to the facetious Tom Raikes, diseur and dandy, but whose face no amount of dandyism could beautify, it being deeply pitted, his nose especially, with the small-pox. The latter had sent the gay Alfred a copy of offensive verses anonymously, which, however, being shown about, caused great laughter at the beau's expense. D'Orsay knew who was the writer. In a few days he saw Raikes at the club, and called out: 'The next time, mon cher, that you write an anonymous letter, don't seal it with the end of your nose.' The letter had been sealed with a wafer and a thimble to maintain its assumed character. This was coarse, "wanting in finish," but certainly effective. During one of the German wars in the last century a young English officer was dining in company with a German Prince at a large mess. After dinner the latter, from wantonness, began 'flipping' some water that was in a glass before him, and contrived to splash some of it in the officer's face. Now here was an embarrassing situation. To resent the affront seriously would bring about a hostile court-martial and assemblyman—a result wholly disproportionate to the offense; to pass it by was to lose caste as accepting an affront. The young Englishman had the true instinct. Without an instant's hesitation he said smiling to the German, 'That's a droll trick, but we do it better in England,' and with a loud laugh threw a glass of water in the other's face. There was some confusion, but an old General interfered and said, 'Come, Prince, you first commence!' and the whole passed as a rough joke."

It was a rough one, but effective. Perhaps the most poignant, admirable repartee effected at the expense of an insolent King was that of a courtier in the time of one of the Louis' of France—Louis XVI. if memory serves. He was annoyed by the presence of a young nobleman, so like him in appearance, in voice and manner as to be his double. To resemble a King of those days could not be found, was an aggravated affront. His Majesty chose an opportunity to rebuke the nobleman before a large concourse. "They say you greatly resemble me, Monsieur," said the King. "It is so remarked, Sire," was the response. "Was your mother ever in Paris?" coarsely inquired His Majesty." "No, Sire, but my father was," innocently resorted the baited victim.

A PALACE OF SILENCE.

Away up on the hill that overlooks Naples stands the Carthusian monastery of San Marsino The monks who once inhabited the glorious palace—for it is nothing less—were men of noble birth and vast fortune. The church is now one of the most magnificent in Italy. Agate, jasper, lapis-lazuli, amethyst, Egyptian granite, and fossil-wood, together with marbles of every tint, are so blended in mosaics that line the whole edifice, and the carvings are so rich and graceful, that the interiors of some of the chapels seem like Eden bowers transfixed by a miracle and frozen into stone. And in this spot lived a brotherhood who came from the first circles of society, and buried themselves in this gorgeous tomb, for it was little else. The monks took a vow of perpetual silence, lived apart, ate apart, and met only for the unsocial hours of prayer, when each was wrapped in his own meditation, and no one uttered a syllable. Each one of the little cells where they slept had a small window or closet communicating with one of the corridors, and in this closet was placed the frugal meal, which was then taken into the cell and eaten in solitude. Every quarter of an hour a bell struck to remind the listeners that they were so much nearer their death. In the gardens the railings are ornamented with marble skulls, and the only sounds that used to disturb this splendid solitude were the tread of sandaled feet, the rustle of long, white robes, or the clang of the bell that told of their solemn lives in brief moments, and yet might have seemed long to them. These monks, like most others in Italy, have been driven from their retreat, and all their treasures confiscated by Victor Emmanuel.

KEENLY HURT HIM.

A London correspondent has extracted this humorous information from the gathering of foreign turtle-soup destroyers in London at the Lord Mayor's dinner: "The want of appreciation of anything like a joke by the men born of the Latin race has just received a notable illustration here. When, upon the eve of the recent municipal banquet, it was announced that Signor Peruzzi, Syndic of Florence, was on his way to London to take part in the festivities, some of the newspapers revived the recollection of a transaction between King Edward III. and the Peruzzi family, in which the latter were 'had' as the English say), and it was jocosely suggested that Mayor Faruzzi might take advantage of the visit to Mayor Soone to bring suit against Queen Victoria for the money lent to her five-centuries-gone predecessor. After the banquet and ball, in which, by the way, Peruzzi cut a very fine figure, and was much looked after, he gravely wrote a letter to be printed in the *Times*, in which he disdained any idea of suing for the debt to his ancestors, and said it hereby bars him that the intention was attributed to him of taking advantage of this opportunity to appear as an unfortunate creditor before those who offered him, as magistrate of his native city, a hospitality as cordial as it was magnificent.' Mark Twain, weeping at the tomb of Adam, is not more ridiculous than this Italian dignitary forgiving the debt which has been compounding interest for 500 years."

LEECHES IN INDIA.

A dislike for insect and reptile life is a sentiment much misplaced in the tropics. *Chambers' Journal* reminds one of this fact in its recommendations on wearing apparel to guard against leeches: For those who have to go to the Hills a thin Macintosh cloak of a light color is recommended to ward off wet; and for pedestrians traveling in forests and jungles it is indispensable to have long gaiters for the ankles and legs, as a guard against the swarms of leeches that are ever on the watch to make an attack. These gaiters are of some cotton material, and, like stockings, need to be worn over the ordinary socks, and drawn up over the trousers to the knee, where they must be tightly tied. If a single crevice be left the leeches creep in, and will mount perhaps to the armpits, where they propose complacently to plead their victim. Such, at any rate, is the well-known maneuvre of leeches in Ceylon. These, as we are told by Sir Emerson Tennent, the leeches actually wait along the roadsides, standing on the tips of their tails, to fly upon the unwary traveler. As regards lady readers who are going to the East, Mr. Hull repeats his injunction about woolen underclothing; and, for upper garments, recommends light fabrics, such as muslin, worn loosely. For evening dress, dresses of a thicker texture are necessary, for the temperature undergoes a sudden change after sunset. Part of the outfit for both sexes should consist of English or French cloaks, carefully packed in thinned wax, thoroughly dry, and packed in a wide-mouthed bottle."

GLASS AND ITS HISTORY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Taken in connection with the glass exhibited in Japan, and said to be over 1,000 years old, an article by M. de Foville in the *Economiste Francaise* may be read with interest. That gentleman says that France long remained indebted to Italian art in the matter of making glass, although in the sixth century drinking-glasses were manufactured at Paris and Quiquengrogne. But in 1342 we find a Dauphin paying for a little glass service for his daughter Diana the price of an ox. Some of the most curious windows in the Gothic cathedrals date from the thirteenth, twelfth, and even eleventh centuries, but it was only under Louis XIV. that France appropriated the secret of those exquisite productions which Venice sold her for their weight in gold. There are now in France 175 glass manufactories, without counting seven manufactories of looking-glasses. Every year on an average 125,000,000 bottles are made, and 50,000,000 of these, filled with good wine, find their way abroad, together with about 20,000,000 empty bottles. Forty years ago 100 bottles cost about 36 francs; now they cost half that price. According to M. de Foville, the invention of glass deserves to rank with printing and steam as an agent of civilization and refinement, for it rendered indoor life possible. There are proofs, he says, that glass existed in the early days of Christianity, but it was an exceptional luxury which did not survive the fall of the Roman Empire. The window-pane reappeared as a later period in the churches under the form of small lozenges of equivocal transparency. At the castle of the Duke of Northumberland, in 1567, says the writer, there were a few glass windows, which used to be put in when his Grace was at home; and not a century ago there existed in France a corporation of "Chassiseliers," whose profession was to put in windows of oiled paper. It was only in 1710 that glass-panes in wooden frames were used.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE TENNESSEE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—The merchants held a meeting to-day. It was strictly private. Its object was to devise means to put an end to the war between the St. Louis & Southeastern, the Louisville & Nashville, and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads. The fight has evidently proved disastrous to the trade of Nashville, as many have gone through it to Louisville, Cincinnati, and the Eastern cities. St. Louis and Chicago, and purchased supplies at those points, this, in the common expression now prevalent here, "leaving the Nashville merchants with the bag to hold." All the wholesale merchants laid in a heavy stock of fall goods, in anticipation of an unprecedented trade. The crops were so immense, so much more abundant than was ever before known in Tennessee, as to warrant the expectations they hoped to realize. But the war between the roads mentioned has worked upon them an unlooked-for hardship. It is estimated that they have lost in trade not less than $10,000 per day since the fight commenced, a month ago. They now propose to enter into an investigation as to what road is at fault, and to enter into a solemn compact to withdraw, as far as possible, all their patronage from it. This, it is believed, will have the effect to bring the fight to a close.

It is claimed that, if the management of the St. Louis & Southeastern, the Louisville, Nashtown & Padcuah Roads have accomplished nothing more in the fight, they have most admirably succeeded in the advertisement of another route between Nashville & Louisville,—a fact not even known here before.

But it would seem that it will soon become a mere question of time, between the Southeastern and the Elizabethtown & Paducah Roads, as to how long they can be operated at the small sum of 50 cents per passenger between Nashville to Louisville. No road 235 miles in length can afford long to carry passengers at this exceedingly-low rate. The Louisville & Nashville Road charges $2.50 per passenger on all trains save the one directly in opposition to the train on the lines mentioned, and is, therefore, more capable of sustaining itself; but even that, I am told, does not pay.

—Dix.

THE GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—Mr. Morse and Mr. Jeffries, on the part of Mr. Seyton, the agent of the Trustees, and Mr. S. Conkling, ex-Superintendent, on the part of Mr. Hinckley, the late Receiver, left here this morning to make a complete inventory of the property on and along the line of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. Mr. Seyton having made a demand upon Mr. Hinckley to pay over the cash balances in his hands, and Mr. Hinckley having declined to do so for the present, this morning caused an expert to make an examination of the cash-books, and found out from those that Mr. Hinckley was still indebted to the Trustees, exclusive of the $10,000 which he has paid over, a little more than $73,000. The attorney for Mr. Seyton will to-day apply to Judge Tipton for an order upon Mr. Hinckley to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt.

WESTERN EXTENSION.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—The first regular passenger train from this city over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for Las Animas, Col., left the Union Depot to-day at 10:30 a. m. Orders have been received from the Missouri Pacific officials to issue passes for each grand army of enlisted men, provides for an increase of this rate on condition of faithful service. If the conditions are not fulfilled on the part of the soldier, his right to the increase never attaches.

His travel-pay is computed by the same rule, and the allowance will be for the monthly pay excluding such increase.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE VENEER QUIT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that hewn pine timber, commercially known as squared or sided, is subject to duty at the rate of 1 per cent per cubic foot, and not 20 per cent ad valorem as heretofore held by the Department.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue Gangers for the First Mississippi District have been appointed: John H. Bowen, Julius Shields, William C. Fox, W. G. Wolf.

The following Storekeepers have been appointed for the First District of Wisconsin: William W. Barker, Henry V. Marchant, William R. Watson, J. C. Mann.

WASHINGTON.

Cost of the United States Mail-Service in the Several States.

The Capital Drenched with Rain, and Much Property Destroyed.

Investigation of the Illegal Stamp Sales Still Being Pushed.

MAIL SERVICE.

ITS COST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The following is the cost of mail service in operation July 1, 1875:

Maine	$ 250,384.14
New Hampshire	214,056.84
Vermont	165,647.80
Massachusetts	403,571.11
Rhode Island	49,834.18
Connecticut	211,376.72
New York	1,490,823.18
New Jersey	211,867.67
Pennsylvania	862,731.38
Delaware	33,233.17
Maryland	331,481.61
Virginia	295,536.34
West Virginia	145,559.92
North Carolina	202,292.59
South Carolina	187,026.10
Georgia	273,273.75
Florida	113,488.85
Alabama	287,771.55
Mississippi	227,850.00
Tennessee	346,299.78
Kentucky	385,094.48
Ohio	1,188,302.29
Indiana	471,074.69
Illinois	1,014,615.91
Michigan	421,313.71
Wisconsin	353,250.98
Minnesota	231,850.58
Iowa	479,202.99
Missouri	730,181.21
Arkansas	213,649.99
Louisiana	220,030.12
Texas	547,978.54
Indian Territory	30,048.00
Kansas	441,964.40
Nebraska	459,910.75
Dakota Territory	73,471.60
Montana Territory	100,460.50
Wyoming Territory	31,219.52
Colorado	158,009.20
New Mexico Territory	153,345.73
Arizona Territory	84,072.00
Utah Territory	312,589.93
Idaho Territory	61,814.00
Washington Territory	123,369.64
Oregon	134,774.03
Nevada	138,612.45

AY'S REMEDIES.
R. R.
's Ready Relief
THE WORST PAINS
to Twenty Minutes.
's Ready Relief
ONE HOUR
Advertisement need any on
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's Ready Relief
E FOR EVERY PAIN.
the first and is the
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to Twenty Minutes.
's Ready Relief
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the Kidneys, Inflammation
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ills, Ague Chills,
the Ready Relief to the part o
or difficulty exists will afford ease
H! BEAUTY!
Hiddeny Increase of flesh and weight
Beautiful complexion secured to all.
RADWAY'S
RILIAN RESOLVENT
astonishing cures. So quick a
changes the body undergoes
influence of this truly won
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F BLOOD PURIFIER.
Sarsaparilla Resolvent (compos
these roots, herbs, barks, and other fluids
stem, the vigor of life, for it repairs
body with new and healthy material
Ulcers, glandular diseases, mercu
tumors, boils in the glands and
throat, skin diseases, sores, ulcers
old sores, scald head, ringworm, salt
ache, blotchy eruptions of the face
sore mouth, and all smearing and
night sweats, loss of sperm and all
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Sarsaparilla Resolvent acts
in its cure of Chronic Rheumatism
Skin diseases, but it is the only pos
Bladder Complaints,
Disease, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy
insufficiency of urine, Bright's dis
and in all cases where there are brick
or white deposits, mucous discharges
urine, or where there is a pricking,
burning pain when passing water, and pain the small
of the back.
ve Years' Growth Cured by
dway's Resolvent.
BEVERLY, Mass., July 13, 1869.
have had ovarian tumor in the ovaries
Doctors said "there was no help for
ing that was recommended, but
was your Resolvent, and thank God
me faith in it, because I had not
n. I took six bottles of the Resolvent
ray's Pills and two boxes of your
ter, smarter, and happier than I
The worst tumor was in the left
over the groin, and within the pelvis.
You can publish it if you choose.
HANNAH F. KNAPP.
F. WOLF & SON'S
cutters, thirty-five in all, struck yesterday. The
Messrs. Wolf were last week waited upon by a
committee of the Union, which demanded the
advance to $3. Messrs. W. replied that they
did not think the demand unreasonable, and
would pay it after the 1st of September. The
men yesterday morning insisted on $3 for each
day of the week, to which Messrs. W. refused to
accede. Mr. Wolf says the advance is no more
than the men are entitled to, and that he will
pay it, but not sooner than he agreed to, namely,
beginning to-morrow.
The cutters in Henry Furste's yard also struck
yesterday.
A number of other yards were visited, more
than half of which had suspended work, and
these comprised the heaviest firms in the trade.
Those that were working (except the Talcott &
Singer Company) were paying the uniform rate
of $3 per day.
WHAT WOULD BE THE UPSHOT
of the strike seemed a matter of doubt among
the yard-men. There were few of them who did
not seem willing to pay $3 if they could afford
it and had made their contracts accordingly.
Those who are paying that rate now are doing
so to complete partially-executed contracts, and
the rest seem disposed to stand out.
With a view of getting at the workmen's side of
the question, the reporter visited Bohemian
Hall, where the strikers were holding the meeting,
but was refused admittance and could obtain no information. Finally it was learned that
the discussion was on a proposition, coming
from some of the men who did not relish the
prospect of being out of work, to compromise
on $2.75 per day. But the majority overruled
this.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNION
subsequently stated to the reporter that the
Union fixed the rate at $3 per day as being a
fair average for all the workmen employed, and
did not rule out shops which paid extra to
superior workmen, provided the latter did not
work more than eight hours per day. If a boss
chose to reward an excellent workman he could.
The least on which a workman can decently live,
he states, is $2 per day, and is a scant allowance
for men whose average employment is but for
seven months in the year.
It must be borne in mind, says the President,
that during three winter months, at least, no
work can be done. Then after deducting Sundays, holidays, the occasional sickness incident
to hard labor, and losses from dishonest employers, there is no noticeable surplus at the end
of the season. Wages, moreover, were
lower here than at any other city,
the rates for stonecutters in New
York being now $4 per day, while here it has
been far less. The only discrimination recognized in wages by the Union is that carvers—
men who do ornamental work—are allowed $1
a day more than those who are employed on
plain work. All the others, however, are on the
same level. It is considered that $3 is little
enough for any workman, and since all are required to serve an apprenticeship of four years,
it is believed that any journeyman has learned
enough to make him worth $3. As stated above,
no man except a carver can earn more, unless it
pleases his boss, of his own motion, to give him
more. It is stated, however, that good workmen are not infrequently thus rewarded.
As to the strike in the yard of Messrs. Sindlinger & Lawser, the President of the Union
stated that it was not ordered because of the
failure of Messrs. S. & L. to pay the wages due
from William Deakman, whom they succeeded in
business, but because Messrs. S. & L. did not
pay the wages of their hands for the last two
weeks' work. It is the rule of the yards to pay
the hands fortnightly, and the Union therefore
ordered the strike. The Union does not undertake the business of generally collecting the
cutters' wages, but is interested in enforcing prompt payment; and, while never
taking action as to back-pay for
which the men have credited the yards, invariably acts upon complaints of none-payment
promptly on pay-day the 1st and 16th of each
month. In this the Union is in accord with the
majority of the yard-owners, who do not want
to be subjected to the competition of those who
underbid on work because they do not expect to
pay their hands, and the prompt-paying bosses
hail with pleasure any action of the Union which
by forcing other employers to pay up puts it
out of their power to do a job cheaply by unjust
means.
The Union embraces 700 men. Of the 100
non-Union stone-cutters in the city the majority are employed by Singer & Talcott, and the
President of the Union believes that it will be
impossible for the bosses to get "a scab"
enough to do the work. While they may bring
in outsiders, yet they are apt to join the Union
after they get here, and since the latter embraces Germans, Scandinavians, French, etc.,
it is hard to get a man who cannot be reached
by the Union. All men who are ordered from
any yard by the Union, or who strike in
obedience to its order, receive an allowance of
$6 per week, which keeps them from immediate
want.

CURRENT OPINION.

We are afraid that something must be done
with J. R. L. He is clear way down in the
mouth. Can it be that the gravel-beds of Cambridge have refused to yield a dividend? It is
smooth poetry that he writes, but it is awfully
depressing in dog-days to read such essence of
indigo.—*Boston Journal.*
The actual state of American commerce is set
forth in Secretary Fish's report, and while it is
far from what it should be, still there has been
such an advance within the last five years as to
stretch a bow of promise from the present to
the future, and infuse fresh energy into all
classes of the commercial community.—*Philadelphia Times.*
Gen. J. D. Cox, ex-Secretary of the Interior,
is, with most of the other Ohio Liberals, in opposition to the currency plank of the Democratic platform. He says he would like, if he could,
to take the stump for Hayes, "for the issues
have taken such a shape in Ohio that it would be
a real pleasure, and a work in which I should enter with zeal and earnestness, to sustain the Republican platform."
Miss Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun, sues
the *Arcadian* for $50,000 on account of a paragraph mixing her up with Gerdeman, the escaped priest. A very lively time will she have to
get a jury in New York to further her claims,
where 19 per cent of the population are Catholics, and all the rest weakened in their Protestant legs since the late developments.—*Mrs. Burnham in the St. Louis Republican.*
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE notices that five Colonels are running for Congress in Mississippi.
Instead of scoffing, THE TRIBUNE ought to praise
that excellent State. When a community is endeavoring to put its Colonels out of the way and
give its Majors a chance, it should receive only
encouragement. By keeping the Colonels in
Congress, and doing the fair thing by Majors, a
State may eventually come to consider its numerous esquires.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*
If a man is either so ignorant or so reckless
as to say that a permanently depreciated currency is desirable, he is beyond the hope of conversion. From our standpoint we should say
that the harm of never returning to specie payments—that is, of never brining our paper currency to par with gold—would be the perpetual
robbery of honest labor, the demoralization of
business, the debasement of the public conscience, national bankruptcy, repudiation, and
disgrace.—*Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).*
As regards Mr. Adams as a candidate per se,
he is still, without doubt, as near being the
foremost citizen of Massachusetts as any man
within her borders. But it is not plain that the
State especially needs his services just now.
She is not at all lacking in first-class candidates
for the Governorship this year, and there is no
probability whatever that, whichever party succeeds, the State will have an unworthy man in
the position. . . . If the Democrats were to
nominate Gen. Butler, and the Republicans
were to take up Dr. Loring, you may be sure
there would be a loud call for Charles Francis
Adams, and one that would bear him by acclamation into the Governor's chair; but there
really seems less occasion to nominate him now
than at almost any time in remembrance.—*Boston Correspondence Hartford Courant.*
The *Herald* thinks that instead of shooting
at burglars it is much better to frighten them so
that they will run away. The difficulty is that
the *Herald's* plan is not as effectual one. If the
householder, aroused by the noise of a burglar,
loudly remarks, "Shoo!" or even "Scat!" it is
very doubtful if the burglar would consent to do
anything of the sort. Neither would the average burglar run away on hearing the householder ring a hand-bell. He would be very much
more apt to take the hand-bell away and violently cram it down the unhappy man's throat. The
Herald's plan is not to be compared in efficiency
with that pursued by Dr. Hammond, Mr. Gottsberger, and the Long Island officer who last
night shot a highwayman. It is much better to
shoot burglars first and raise an alarm afterwards. The law authorizes any man to shoot at
a burglar whom he catches in his house. Those
fellows deserve no more consideration than mad
dogs, and should be shot down with the utmost
promptitude.—*New York Graphic.*
It has become the fashion, whether by accident or design, to speak of the Democrats who
oppose Gov. Taylor's renomination as Bourbons,
and thus the impression is apt to be conveyed
that Gov. Taylor himself belongs to the more
progressive wing of the party. There could
be no more serious mistake. Gov. Taylor is
himself the most unmitigated of Bourbons. He
has been a Democrat ever since he came to the
State; he was a Copperhead during the War, and
he has opposed, and still opposes, everything
that was done to secure the results of the War.
His political opinions are all of the reactionary
kind that are now gaining courage again, and
are finding expression from such men as Senator
Eaton, of Connecticut, who proclaims the entire
Democratic party which the Rebellion left in
Congress by whole-hog Democracy. Gov. Taylor's mental organization makes it impossible that he should be anything but a Bourbon; he never forgets anything, and it is quite
impossible that he should ever learn anything.—
Milwaukee Sentinel.
Fortunately for Mr. Lamar, he has a record
which the White Liners of Mississippi cannot
tarnish. He is no carpet-bagger. To be sure
he is not a native of Mississippi, but he was
born in Georgia, a State enjoying the blessings
of the institution of slavery, and became so
prominent that he was elected to the Legislature of Georgia as early as 1853. In 1854 he
went to Lafayette County, Mississippi, and was
elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses of the United States. In those days
there was little opposition to men coming from
one State and getting elected to office in another. In 1860 Mr. Lamar severed his connection with the United States by resigning from
Congress and taking his seat in the Secession
Convention which was to take his adopted State
out of the Union, with the assistance of Jefferson Davis. In 1861 he was made Colonel of the
Nineteenth Confederate Regiment. It is true he
lost no limbs in the long struggle which followed; but having the favor of Mr. Davis he
was sent as Confederate Minister to Russia in
1863. In 1866 he obtained by election a situation as Professor of political economy in the
University of Mississippi. By political economy
and on the strength of his "old-resident" and
war record Mr. Lamar hopes to go again to Congress, and possibly to be Vice-President. His
success as a Congressional candidate depends
upon the temper of the White Liners and the
votes of colored men.—*New Orleans Republican.*

THE STONE-CUTTERS.

The Order of the Union Relative to Striking Executed.

Visit to a Number of the Yards—Condition of Affairs.

Why Bosses Feel Unwilling to Pay the Advance.

Many Firms Admit that the Wages Demanded Are Not Excessive.

Statement of the President of the Union.

The troubles between the stone-cutters and
the yard-men, which have been brewing for
some time past, culminated yesterday in a strike
which extended to about three-fourths of the
yards, for an advance of wages from $2.50 to
$3 per day. The advance was demanded by the
Union some fifteen days ago, when a committee waited upon the yard-men with a demand for
the advance, which was not acceded to except by
one or two of the smaller concerns; consequently, about three-fourths of the 700 cutters
employed in the various yards struck yesterday
morning.
Inquiry made yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter
AMONG THE YARD-MEN
elicited the fact that there is divergence of opinion among them as to the advance demanded by
the men. A few have already advanced the
wages to $3, and are continuing work. These
are mainly those who have to fill contracts already nearly completed, and who are anxious to
finish their jobs. A large number who have
heavy contracts to execute state that, as the
price for the work is limited by contract made at
the then ruling rate of wages, they cannot accede
to the demands of the Union; others insist that
they intend to manage their business for themselves, and that they will pay hands who are
worth so much $3 per day, and that they will
not pay it to those who cannot or will not do $3
worth of work per day.
MR. JAMES BATCHEN,
of Batchen & Smith, contractors for the cut-stone work on Farwell's building, on Franklin
and Monroe, for Sears' new block on Washington, between Clark and Dearborn, and for several other heavy jobs, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that for the past ten days his
firm had been paying the cutters $3 per day.
Their work was under way, and they wanted
to go on with it. Several other yard-men,
it may be remarked, stated with reference
to Batchen & Smith that for what work they are
doing on the Farwell building, Mr. Farwell who
is anxious to have the work pushed rapidly, has
agreed to sufficient advance on the contract
rates to make up the difference in the cutters'
pay.
ATKINSON & CO.'S
cutters, eighteen in number, struck yesterday,
and the firm will pay them off and discharge
them. The firm state that they have been paying thus far from $2 to $2.50 per day, which is
all they can afford to at the rates at which they
have made contracts. Their contractors, they
state, are willing, if need be, to stop work for a
week, and when the money is forthcoming they
(A. & Co.) will get the work done, if not in their
own yard, outside.
Diener & Robinson, who have heavy contracts
to fill, yesterday raised the pay of their thirty-five cutters to $3. The retain in their employ,
however, only good workmen, who can do $3
worth of work per day, and state that they
raised the wages because they found some of
their best men were being taken away from them
by offers of $3.
FLETCHER BROS.,
who also have heavy contracts to fill, incln ding
twenty-five stone-fronts for Smith & Eastman,
on West Washington street, yesterday raised the
pay of their thirty-five men to $3. The firm
state that they are compelled to go on
with their contracts; but that they intend
to make their men do $3 worth of work
per day, and will employ none who do not do
that much. To such men they are perfectly
willing to pay $3, but not to any Tom, Dick, or
Harry who cannot earn that much, and only
claims it because he is a Union man. As illustrating what they deem to be the tyrannic temper of the Union, Messrs. Fletcher state that a
few days ago their hands struck because one of
the men in their employ, William King, once a
cut-stone contractor, and one of the oldest
men in the business in the city, was not a Union
man. King, who is a capital workman, having
been in the business for a quarter of a century,
told the Messrs. Fletcher that he would save
them any trouble about it by quitting, which he
did, knowing, of course, that it was of no use
for him to stand out single-handed against the
Union.
BOLDEWICK & RENNE'S
cutters, seventy-five in number, who were receiving the usual wages of $2.50 per day, struck
yesterday. The firm is doing an extensive
business, and state that if the men hold out they
will send their stonecutting work to the Penitentiary at Joliet to be done. Their contracts were
made on estimates based on the rate of wages
then ruling, and they cannot stand the advance
demanded.
THE SINGER & TALCOTT STONE COMPANY
state that they never pay regard to
the Union, and find their business
more prosperous in consequence. They pay
their hands, according to the value of each man's
services, from $2.50 to $3.25 per day; require
them to work ten hours per day instead of eight
as fixed by the Union, and not only disregard the
Union regulation requiring ten minutes' recess
forenoon and afternoon for lunch and beer, but
discharge any workman who, without leave, quits
the yard during work-hours. They claim to have
the best lot of hands in the city, the ablest, the
most industrious, and best contented, and don't
care a straw what the Union does.
HENRY KERBER,
who runs one of the largest yards in the city,
was struck on by his entire force of cutters—
fifty in number—yesterday. He has been working 121 men; says he cannot afford to pay more
than $2.50, and if the men won't work for that
he will close for the season. Building is being
done, he states, chiefly because it is cheap to
have it done now. But if the rate of wages is
advanced and prices correspondingly raised for
cut-stone work, there would be a great falling
off in building.
P. WOLF & SON'S
cutters, thirty-five in all, struck yesterday. The
Messrs. Wolf were last week waited upon by a
committee of the Union, which demanded the
advance to $3. Messrs. W. replied that they
did not think the demand unreasonable, and
would pay it after the 1st of September. The
men yesterday morning insisted on $3 for each
day of the week, to which Messrs. W. refused to
accede. Mr. Wolf says the advance is no more
than the men are entitled to, and that he will
pay it, but not sooner than he agreed to, namely, beginning to-morrow.
The cutters in Henry Furste's yard also struck
yesterday.
A number of other yards were visited, more
than half of which had suspended work, and
these comprised the heaviest firms in the trade.
Those that were working (except the Talcott &
Singer Company) were paying the uniform rate
of $3 per day.
WHAT WOULD BE THE UPSHOT
of the strike seemed a matter of doubt among
the yard-men. There were few of them who did
not seem willing to pay $3 if they could afford
it and had made their contracts accordingly.
Those who are paying that rate now are doing
so to complete partially-executed contracts, and
the rest seem disposed to stand out.
With a view of getting at the workmen's side of
the question, the reporter visited Bohemian
Hall, where the strikers were holding the meeting, but was refused admittance and could obtain no information. Finally it was learned that
the discussion was on a proposition, coming
from some of the men who did not relish the
prospect of being out of work, to compromise
on $2.75 per day. But the majority overruled
this.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNION
subsequently stated to the reporter that the
Union fixed the rate at $3 per day as being a
fair average for all the workmen employed, and
did not rule out shops which paid extra to
superior workmen, provided the latter did not
work more than eight hours per day. If a boss
chose to reward an excellent workman he could.
The least on which a workman can decently live,
he states, is $2 per day, and is a scant allowance
for men whose average employment is but for
seven months in the year.
It must be borne in mind, says the President,
that during three winter months, at least, no
work can be done. Then after deducting Sundays, holidays, the occasional sickness incident
to hard labor, and losses from dishonest employers, there is no noticeable surplus at the end
of the season. Wages, moreover, were
lower here than at any other city,
the rates for stonecutters in New

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

A Fruitless Effort to Stop the Abstract Job.

What the County Commissioners Got for the Last Quarter.

Miscellaneous Matters.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of
County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. Present, Commissioner Jones in the
chair, and Commissioners Busse, Carroll,
Clough, Couly, Guenther, Herting, Holden,
Johnson, McCaffrey, Russell, and Schmidt.
MISCELLANEOUS.
The pay-rolls of the several departments, and
for the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, for the
month of August, were read and referred.
Bids were opened for the erection of a students' hall in connection with the County Normal School, and referred to the Joint Committees on Public Buildings and Education.
PAY OF COMMISSIONERS.
The reports of committees were next in order,
all of which were adopted and have heretofore
been published, except the following, being the
bills for the services of the members of the
Board for the last quarter, as follows:

Name.	*Days.*	*Mileage.*	*Expenses.*	*Total.*
Busse	72	$167.30	$5.00	$582.30
Carroll	78			390.00
Clough	70			350.00
Couly	77	192.50		577.50
Crawford	75		30.00	375.00
Guenther	76	167.20		547.20
Herting	76			380.00
Holden	77		50.00	435.00
Johnson	77		21.00	407.50
Jones	77			385.00
Lonergan	71			355.00
McCaffrey	77			385.00
Russell	77	196.40	5.00	491.40
Schmidt	77		10.00	396.00

Commissioner Burdick being absent, his bill
was not rendered.
The report was adopted without dissent, and
shows that the different members have lost very
little time during the quarter. The bills for expenses, too, are small, compared with the previous quarter.
THE NEW HOSPITAL.
The next order was the reception of reports
from Joint Committees, the first being from the
Committee on Public Buildings and Hospital,
recommending the advancing of money on estimates to several contractors on the new Hospital.
This report led to an animated discussion, in
which several of the Commissioners argued that
the allowing of money on estimates was becoming too common, and that the county would
eventually suffer if the practice was kept up.
The rules were finally suspended, and the estimates were allowed, amounting to over $13,000.
The report of the Joint Committee recommending an advance to the contractors on the
addition to the Insane Asylum was recommitted.
THE ABSTRACT PURCHASE.
Commissioner Clough introduced the following:
WHEREAS, There is a question of the legal power of
this Board to purchase said books ante-dating
the fire of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871; and
WHEREAS, To make anything like complete data for
abstracts, a large amount of money will be required to
pay clerk-hire and for other purposes, in addition to
the $45,000 already voted for the object proposed to be
bought of Otto Peltzer; therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Recorder is hereby instructed not
to receive or use said books until further orders from
this Board, and that said books be kept by the Finance committee of this Board confer with the Judges
of the Circuit Court of this county, and ascertain if
such Judges concur in the purchase of the above-mentioned books.
Commissioner Carroll moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and Commissioner Johnson
seconded it. The motion prevailed by the following vote:
Yeas—Carroll, Couly, Holden, Johnson, McCaffrey,
Russell, Schmidt—7.
Nays—Busse, Clough, Guenther, Jones, Herting—5.
Commissioner Busse introduced a report providing for the election of Road Inspectors. Referred.
Commissioner Guenther sent a resolution to
the Clerk to reconsider the vote by which it had
been agreed to purchase abstract books of Otto
Peltzer.
Simultaneous with Commissioner Guenther's
handing the resolution to the page-boy, Commissioner Holden moved an adjournment. The
motion found a second in Commissioner Johnson.
The Chair ruled the motion out of order, for
the reason that Commissioner Guenther had the
floor to speak to his resolution after it had been
read.
Commissioner Holden came to his legs in a
very excited manner, and said he would appeal
from the decision.
The Chair decided that the appeal was also out
of order, for the reason that the gentleman making it was not entitled to the floor when making it, and ordered that the resolution be read.
Again Commissioner Holden bounced to his
feet to oppose the introduction of the resolution, and to urge his motion to adjourn. He was
interrupted in his remarks by half a dozen others
attempting to speak, whether to drown him out
or to urge their convictions of right could not be
determined in the general confusion and uproar.
In the midst of the squabble Commissioner
Guenther withdrew his resolution, when the
Board adjourned until Thursday.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Equalization Board and the Question of Taxing Head-Beds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—There was very
little done in the State Board of Equalization
to-day, as it was apparent that there was no
quorum present. Mr. Niles presented to the
Board a communication from the bankers of
Knox County, in which they claimed that they
had been assessed too high. It was referred to
the Committee on Personal Property.
It will be recollected that the Board,
a few days ago, called upon the
Auditor for his opinion as to
the manner in which the assessment of railroad track beneath the superstructure should be
assessed. There has always been a difference of
opinion in the Board upon this question, one
party holding that the grades, cuts, and embankments are railroad represent labor, and
are necessarily an element in the value of the
road, and that, as representing such value, it
should be assessed either as adding to the value
of the capital stock or as adding to the value of
the tangible property. Another party, and
among these the Auditor has heretofore been
classed, believe that the value of the
land, ties, and iron, should alone be assessed,
and urge that it destroys from the value of the
road rather than otherwise, for it costs much
more to build a road with extensive cuts and embankments, etc., than on a level plain, and that
when the road is done it is no more valuable, if
it is as much so, as the road that runs on a level
plain. This theory holds good when practically
applied. Take the Alton Road, which
runs through a level country. It is
a valuable road, and its capital stock
invaluable. On the other hand take the
old Springfield & Southeastern, which has
heavy and costly grades, cuts, and fills. The
road is not so valuable, and the capital stock is
wiped out, yet upon the first theory advanced
the latter road would be taxed out of existence,
and the former would assess comparatively free.
The Auditor will probably render an opinion to-morrow, and it is believed he will adhere to his
former views.

FISHING AT PEWAUKEE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PEWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—During Saturday
and to-day the following well-known Chicago
people registered at the Oakton Springs Hotel:
Stephen F. Gate, P. A. Hall, H. M. Wilmarth,
Franklin MacVeagh, J. C. Carroll, Charles J.
White, Edward Alexander, David A. Gage, R. P.
Pettingell and wife, Gov. William Bross and
daughter, and Judge C. Beckwith and wife.
Most of them came on purpose to fish, and have
succeeded well during the day. Mr. Kirk, who
has been reported several times, again to-day on
his own hook caught 81 pounds, ten pickerel
weighing 40 pounds. Messrs. Gage, Beckwith,
and Ingleheart picked up, as a trio, 55 pounds.
There is nothing here fresh, except the fish, to
report. The weather is delightful, and the hotels
in the county begin to talk of running until November.

The Great Expositions of Europe.

The London exhibition of 1851 lasted 141
days, had 6,039,195 visitors, and the receipts
were $2,191,612. The Paris exhibition of 1855
lasted 200 days. It was visited by 5,162,330 persons, and took in $640,955. The London exhibition of 1862 was open for 171 days. The visitors are numbered 6,211,103, and the entrance fees
amounted to $2,040,650. The Paris exhibition,
1867, open for 217 days, was visited by 8,805,931
persons, who paid for entrance $2,103,675. The
last of the great exhibitions, that of Vienna in
1873, remained open for 186 days. The visitors
numbered 6,740,505, and the entrance-money
amounted to $1,032,380.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—I WILL SELL (subject to $5,000 9 per cent mortgage) an elegant 12-room dwelling, all modern improvements, at panic price. Will take $7,000 cash, and balance in unincumbered suburban property, or small easy payments. See owner at 30 M. MARSHALL'S office, Room 10 Kasper Block, at 11 m.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—25 NEW 2-STORY and basement and attic stone-front dwellings, now in process of erection on Ogden-av., and Washington-st., fronting Union Park, plans and details can be seen at our office. BOGUE & HYDE, Real Estate Agents, 138 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE—NOTICE TO BIDDERS, AT PANIC prices, 10 elegant lots in Block 28 consisting of Indiana and Lovitt-sts., only one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. This is a choice location now that Indiana street horse-cars bring passengers to the Sherman House. Look at these lots at once and take your choice; title perfect; warranty deed given. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Broker, 97 South Clark.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR PROPERTY, two-story brick house and basement, with a well paying business in the centre of the city. F. MUELLER, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.
FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE NO. 628 West Washington-st., less than a block from Union Park, at a bargain. Call on or address C. F. FOSTER, 4 Market-st.
FOR SALE—41x132 ON VERNON-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; $75 per foot cash will buy it if taken this week. Inquire of owner, J. B. TOWER, JR., 152 LaSalle-st.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO STONE-FRONT houses 70 and 74 Centre-av., near Madison-st., on easy terms. Address J. B. CORLIES, 172 LaSalle-st., or 309 West Van Buren-st.
FOR SALE—ON NORTH LASALLE-ST.—CHOICE large lot, with cottage; a bargain and easy terms if taken soon. Corner lot and store on South Side, great bargain, $4,500. H. WHIPPLE, Room 14, 107 Clark-st.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NICE HOUSE and lot in complete order; 12 rooms; good neighborhood on West Side. Also one on North Side; low. Call on OWNER, 39 River-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT SUBurban residence in one of the finest suburbs on the north shore, 100 feet above the lake, new, large brick, front south and east, broad piazza, conservatory, beautiful grounds, 4 acres, near station, easy distance from the city; cost $30,000; must be sold at once; want immediate offer; large landscape view of the property and surroundings can be seen at our office; sale is urgent; best offer takes it. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.
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heavy and costly grades, cuts, and fills. The
road is not so valuable, and the capital stock is
wiped out, yet upon the first theory advanced
the latter road would be taxed out of existence,
and the former would assess comparatively free.
The Auditor will probably render an opinion to-morrow, and it is believed he will adhere to his
former views.

FISHING AT PEWAUKEE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PEWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—During Saturday
and to-day the following well-known Chicago
people registered at the Oakton Springs Hotel:
Stephen F. Gate, P. A. Hall, H. M. Wilmarth,
Franklin MacVeagh, J. C. Carroll, Charles J.
White, Edward Alexander, David A. Gage, R. P.
Pettingell and wife, Gov. William Bross and
daughter, and Judge C. Beckwith and wife.
Most of them came on purpose to fish, and have
succeeded well during the day. Mr. Kirk, who
has been reported several times, again to-day on
his own hook caught 81 pounds, ten pickerel
weighing 40 pounds. Messrs. Gage, Beckwith,
and Ingleheart picked up, as a trio, 55 pounds.
There is nothing here fresh, except the fish, to
report. The weather is delightful, and the hotels
in the county begin to talk of running until November.

The Great Expositions of Europe.

The London exhibition of 1851 lasted 141
days, had 6,039,195 visitors, and the receipts
were $2,191,612. The Paris exhibition of 1855
lasted 200 days. It was visited by 5,162,330 persons, and took in $640,955. The London exhibition of 1862 was open for 171 days. The visitors are numbered 6,211,103, and the entrance fees
amounted to $2,040,650. The Paris exhibition,
1867, open for 217 days, was visited by 8,805,931
persons, who paid for entrance $2,103,675. The
last of the great exhibitions, that of Vienna in
1873, remained open for 186 days. The visitors
numbered 6,740,505, and the entrance-money
amounted to $1,032,380.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—I WILL SELL (subject to $5,000 9 per cent mortgage) an elegant 12-room dwelling, all modern improvements, at panic price. Will take $7,000 cash, and balance in unincumbered suburban property, or small easy payments. See owner at 30 M. MARSHALL'S office, Room 10 Kasper Block, at 11 m.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—25 NEW 2-STORY and basement and attic stone-front dwellings, now in process of erection on Ogden-av., and Washington-st., fronting Union Park, plans and details can be seen at our office. BOGUE & HYDE, Real Estate Agents, 138 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE—NOTICE TO BIDDERS, AT PANIC prices, 10 elegant lots in Block 28 consisting of Indiana and Lovitt-sts., only one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. This is a choice location now that Indiana street horse-cars bring passengers to the Sherman House. Look at these lots at once and take your choice; title perfect; warranty deed given. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Broker, 97 South Clark.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR PROPERTY, two-story brick house and basement, with a well paying business in the centre of the city. F. MUELLER, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.
FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE NO. 628 West Washington-st., less than a block from Union Park, at a bargain. Call on or address C. F. FOSTER, 4 Market-st.
FOR SALE—41x132 ON VERNON-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; $75 per foot cash will buy it if taken this week. Inquire of owner, J. B. TOWER, JR., 152 LaSalle-st.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO STONE-FRONT houses 70 and 74 Centre-av., near Madison-st., on easy terms. Address J. B. CORLIES, 172 LaSalle-st., or 309 West Van Buren-st.
FOR SALE—ON NORTH LASALLE-ST.—CHOICE large lot, with cottage; a bargain and easy terms if taken soon. Corner lot and store on South Side, great bargain, $4,500. H. WHIPPLE, Room 14, 107 Clark-st.
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NICE HOUSE and lot in complete order; 12 rooms; good neighborhood on West Side. Also one on North Side; low. Call on OWNER, 39 River-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT SUBurban residence in one

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Brennan & Were's Combination.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Emerson's California Minstrels.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Engagement of Oliver Doud Byron. "Donald McKay."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Enoch Arden."

CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "Hearts and Diamonds."

BURLINGTON HALL—Corner State and Sixteenth streets. Charles MacEvoy's "Hibernicon."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Regular meeting will be held at the Exposition Building this (Tuesday) evening at 7 p. m. Florists and all others interested are cordially invited.

C. J. BURROUGHS, Sec.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, August 31, 1875.

Greenbacks, at the New York Exchange yesterday, opened at 87¾ and closed at 87¾, the two extremes of the day.

DR. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint in San Francisco, having made an examination of the affairs of the National Gold and Trust Bank, reports that institution in good condition, and requiring no interference by the Comptroller of the Currency. Various and conflicting accounts are given as to the result of the investigation of the Directors of the Bank of California, but nothing definite or reliable will probably be known until the Directors have finished their labors and submitted their report.

WILLIAM WELSH has written a fourth letter of several columns to Prof. O. C. MARSH and the public on the Indian question. It does not amount to much. If Mr. W. wishes to do any good, he must avoid writing in the lengthy style of ALEXANDER STEPHENS, avoid wearisome, moral reflections and exclamation-points, and fill his letters with substantial facts. He has a chance do do good work in exposing the indubitable rascalities of the Indian Ring. We should be sorry to have him misuse the opportunity.

A dispatch from Dublin states that the Pope has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory on the Lord-Mayor of Dublin. This award of merit is significant when the events of the recent O'CONNELL Centennial are recalled. The Lord-Mayor of Dublin, it will be remembered, is the man who tried to turn the Centennial into a religious demonstration in the interests of the clergy, and to make an Ultramontane affair of it. For this reason, the Liberals and Home-Rulers prevented him from speaking, and at the banquet he turned off the gas and provoked a row which summarily ended it. The prompt manner in which the Pope has rewarded his servant shows that he is more than ordinarily displessed with the Liberals and Home-Rulers, and, as they are not in a mood to be snubbed, we may expect to hear them talk back to the Holy Father in a very vigorous and energetic manner.

It is earnestly to be hoped that Mayor COLVIN will not exercise his powers of removal and appointment to the extent of interfering with the practical management of the Chicago public schools. With all deference to his qualifications in other respects, it will not be claimed that the Mayor is more competent than the Board of Education to determine what is best calculated to promote the interests of the schools, in the conduct of which party politics have hitherto had no part. The fact—even if it were known to be a fact—that the present Superintendent of Schools is not a People's Party man should not outweigh the all-important fact that as a practical educator he ranks among the first in America, and that eleven years of faithful, valuable service in his position in Chicago stand to his credit. Such a public servant has no time for politics, and no politician could find time for such service. The Mayor's regard for our common school system ought to, and we believe will, overrule any inclination he may have to remove the present Superintendent and fill his place with an untried man.

Latest advices indicate that the spirit of rebellion is on the increase in the Turkish European provinces, and that the intervention of the Great Powers must take a more decided shape than heretofore intended. Northern Bosnia is now in full sympathy with the movement, and Servia has taken sides with the insurgents, and is at the same time endeavoring to incite the Bulgarians against the common enemy. It is stated that 80,000 fugitives from the Turkish provinces have sought refuge on Austrian soil, these persons being principally the non-combatant portion of the insurgent communities, while the fighting men have deserted their villages and retired to the hills for organization. Montenegro is liable at any hour to be drawn into the tide of war. The Servian militia are preparing for active service, and at Belgrade warlike preparations are actively going on, and the fortress, one of the strongest on the Austrian border, is being placed in a state of defense. Every new development goes to confirm the belief that there has been a concerted plan on the part of the downtrodden provincials, and in the language of the Montenegrin official journal, oily-tongued diplomacy will be impotent to prevent the spread of the rebellion.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was active and easier, closing at $20.30 cash, and $20.40 for October. Lard was in moderate demand, and rather weak, closing at $12.95 per 100 lbs cash, and $13.10@13.12½ for October. Meats were quiet and firmer, at 8½c for shoulders, 12½c for short ribs, and 11½c for short clears. Highwines were 1c lower, at $1.19 per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and easier. Wheat was active, and averaged ½@¾c higher, but closed tame at $1.17 cash and $1.14½ for September. Corn was active, and 2c lower, closing at 62½c for September, and 63½c for October. Oats were active and irregular, closing at 38½c cash, and 34c for September. Rye was quiet and strong at 84@85c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at $1.08 for September. Hogs were in light supply, and ruled 5@10c higher, with the bulk of the sales at $7.50@8.00. Cattle were dull and easy, except the best, which were firm. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $114.37½ in greenbacks at the close.

Not long ago the Board of County Commissioners adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of stone dressed by convict labor in the new Court-House. This was done, ostensibly, to protect stone-cutters against the competition of prison labor, but, in point of fact, to curry favor with the trades-unions. Right on the heels of this expensive and ill-advised concession to the stone-cutters, the latter proceed to demonstrate their gratitude and appreciation of the favor by inaugurating a general strike for higher wages, the demand being for an advance from $2.50 to $3 per day. In many cases employers have paid $3 and more to superior workmen, but the Stone-Cutters' Union requires that the rate shall be uniform for slow and fast extra, or commonplace men, and that none shall work for less than $3 per day. The employers will doubtless accede to the demand so far as they are compelled to do so in order to fulfill contracts; while those who are more favorably situated will give work to those only who are worth the Union rate, and discharge the rest; so that, in the long run, the stone-cutters will receive less money in the aggregate under the advanced than under the old rate of wages. This result will doubtless be assisted by the abandonment, on account of increased cost, of many building enterprises which would otherwise have been pushed forward during the remainder of the building season. All these considerations, together with the fact that the stone-cutters at work will be assessed to support those thrown out of employment, point to the probability that the strike for higher wages will prove a losing operation.

THE PANIC IN CALIFORNIA: A CONTRAST.

California is the great coin-producing State. It has steadily refused to adopt the greenback standard. It has made gold a uniform measure of values. Now we see the result. It has plenty of assets, it says, yet because of its not having a sufficient quantity of coin to meet the liabilities, it has been forced into bankruptcy. This is the hard-money theory,—the promises of some bank to pay in hard money which can never be fulfilled. If there is a State in the country that is prepared to resume specie payments it is California. As we have said, gold there has always been the standard. Forty million dollars a year are produced from its mines. It is an immense agricultural State; one of the largest wheat-growing and flour-manufacturing States in the Union. It is a great wine-exporting and vegetable State. It not only lives within itself, but has a balance of trade largely in its favor; yet its great bank cannot pay specie to meet its debts, and is obliged to suspend. This shows how absurd would be the attempt to maintain specie payments in the Atlantic States, where we have no such gold facilities as California has, and where in every respect we would be at a disadvantage with her in seeking to maintain coin payments. We cannot now as a nation pay in coin. An attempt to immediately do so means simply national bankruptcy and ruin.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

We give this article that it may show the desperation of the advocates of inflation, and their frantic desire to discredit gold as money. The trouble with the Bank of California was not a failure of *specie* payments, but a failure to *pay at all*. Had the difficulty been a mere want of coin, that would have been a temporary interruption, as in the case of the other banks of San Francisco, until such time as bullion could be converted into coin. The Bank of California failed because its means were squandered and exhausted. It had no coin, nor anything to exchange for coin. The trouble with JAY COOKE, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., B. F. ALLEN, and the other bankers that failed, was not that greenbacks were scarce, but that they did not have any of them, nor anything to exchange for them—they were bankrupt.

The consequences of the failure of the Bank of California have proved a serious disappointment to the inflationists. There has, in fact, been no panic and general smash as the inflationists hoped for, the failure being confined to the one bank. Compare this result with that which followed the failure of JAY COOKE & Co., in September, 1873. JAY COOKE & Co. were an insignificant item in the financial affairs of the Atlantic system of States. They were but one bank out of scores of equal importance and magnitude, while the Bank of California was the very centre and heart of the finances and commerce of the Pacific States. It was the financial and commercial regulator, controlling practically the mining trade and business of the whole Pacific Slope. Compared with JAY COOKE & Co., the Bank of California was of more consequence to the States doing business on a coin basis than fifty JAY COOKES were to the greenback States. Yet four days after the failure we have the following Associated Press statement as to the effects of the explosion:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The city has resumed its wonted quiet. The excitement of the last few days has died out, and a general feeling of confidence seems to have followed in banking circles. No further concern is apparently felt. The Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in an interview to-day, states that his bank will probably resume in the morning. Collection day is thus far progressing with a mutual feeling of accommodation among business men. It is difficult to ascertain how matters stand before evening. A large proportion of the mercantile community is in a condition to satisfy all demands on presentation, and a general disposition is evinced to render aid and extension to those who need it.

The "panic" begun and ended within three days,—with the failure of one bank, and that will pay to its depositors twice or thrice as large a per cent as COOKE, DUNCAN, OR ALLEN'S rotten concerns. How was it when JAY COOKE & Co. closed their doors? Within twelve hours almost every bank, private and public, in the State of Pennsylvania was closed. Within thirty-six hours the banks of New York closed their doors to depositors. Day after day the calamity spread, until there was scarcely a bank in the country doing business on a currency basis that had not practically suspended payment. Nearly 2,300 banks, National, State, and private, suspended; a thousand savings banks locked their doors against their depositors. Within a few weeks and in rapid succession thousands of manufacturing establishments put out their fires, stopped their machinery, and discharged their operators. It is said by Gen. BUTLER that over 2,000,000 of men and women have been put out and kept out of employment as a consequence of the panic of 1873. Furnaces were blown out and a large proportion of them have never resumed. The City of Philadelphia was converted from an active, busy, industrial hive into an idle, destitute, unemployed people. Many branches of industry suspended permanently. Commercial houses tumbled by pairs, by tens, and by scores. The sale of many classes of goods was almost suspended. Trade for a time was confined to the mere necessities of life, chiefly articles of food. The banks which did not fail permanently had to resort to the most extraordinary subterfuges. Notwithstanding the Treasury illegally paid out to them twenty-six millions of retired greenbacks, they were unable to resume; the New York Clearing-House became a miserable pretense; a system of checks was substituted for settlements in most of the large cities, and for sixty and ninety days the existence of these banks hung by the slightest thread of public forbearance. Chicago was the first to recover, because Chicago dealt in cattle, breadstuffs, and provisions,—positive necessities. During the two years that have followed, the country has been diligently seeking recovery from the shock and prostration which followed the failure of the speculators, JAY COOKE & Co. It will take years yet for thousands of individuals and corporations to regain the position from which they were thrown during the panic of 1873, and many will never regain it.

The panic in California, compared with that in the greenback States two years ago, is nothing,—scarcely a flea-bite. The recovery on the Pacific Slope will be rapid and vigorous, and the effect of the explosion of the RALSTON concern, upon the whole, will prove beneficial and salutary to trade and commerce. Business over there is done on the gold standard of values, and the failure of no stock gamblers can seriously interfere with the great industries of the Pacific States and Territories.

ARE GREENBACKS "PREFERRED" TO GOLD?

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that we neglected to answer one of "Amerigo's" questions, which was passed over because he propounded more questions than could be properly treated in the span of one article. The question was:

Was I not right in saying that the fact that greenbacks came into general use and drove the gold out of circulation proves that the people preferred them to gold?

Certainly not. One can only prefer some one thing to another thing when he is permitted to have a choice. In the case of greenbacks, the people had no choice. Not only were the greenback scrip issued by the Government and forced on the public as "money" by virtue of its war-power, and made legal-tender to the soldiers and sailors, to the contractors who furnished clothes, arms, and munition, to the farmers who furnished grain and provisions, and to all the various classes of people who had claims upon the Government, but the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the same war-power, further assumed to compel the citizens to receive its scrip from each other in payment of debts contracted on a gold basis or for gold consideration. It enacted that every debt which existed between citizens and corporations could be discharged by the payment of greenbacks, regardless of their value, and that a tender of scrip in payment of a debt contracted in gold released the debtor from all further liability. We should like to know, therefore, how it can be reasonably held that the people of this country *preferred* the greenbacks, and that this is the reason they drove out the gold, when, as a matter of fact, nobody had the slightest discretion in the matter.

There is another view of the case. If there could have been any choice in the matter, but one portion of the people could have preferred the greenbacks, viz.: those in debt. Is it likely that the creditors who had loaned gold or sold property at gold prices preferred to receive what was due them in a depreciated currency? The greenbacks began to depreciate immediately upon their issue, and they have never since been worth par. In thousands of cases the creditor has been forced to receive $1 in greenbacks in payment of a $1 debt, contracted in gold, when the greenbacks were only worth 50 per cent. In such case he only received one-half of his lawful claim. Does anybody suppose that he *preferred* this sort of payment? It is very likely that a majority of the debtors availed themselves willingly of this opportunity to pay their debts with depreciated Treasury notes. Wherever there are two currencies in the country,—a better and a poorer,—it is human nature to pay off debts with the poorer currency. The men so sensitively honorable as to refuse to avail themselves of such a privilege are the rare exceptions.

The simple fact, readily accounted for on natural grounds, and abundantly demonstrated by experience, is that the poorer currency always drives out the better currency. The money of the world sought the channels where it alone is recognized, and greenbacks flooded this country and remained in this country because they had no money value outside of it. While the people of the United States were forced by law to take depreciated greenbacks, and the people of other countries refused to take them, we do not see what warrant there is for believing that anybody preferred them. Offer anybody—Pig-Iron KELLEY included—his choice of a gold eagle or a ten-dollar greenback, and see which he prefers.

It is well to consider the cause of the panic of 1873. Why did JAY COOKE & Co. fail, and why did the failure have such a wide-spread effect? JAY COOKE & Co. were private bankers, and as such had made immense sums of money. They were not content with the profits of legitimate banking. They embarked their money and the money of their customers in speculations. They identified their speculations with those of others. They engaged in building railroads which were not wanted, and which could by no possibility make return on the investment for years to come. They loaned or donated their customers' money to purchase Legislatures and procure subsidies; having exhausted all their own means, they spent the last dollar intrusted to them by others, and then, of necessity, failed! That, of course, was a natural effect of that kind of business. Why, however, did their failure produce the general disaster throughout the land which followed? Simply because their condition of existence on credit was the general condition of the business of the country. All other banks were doing business on the same plan, to a greater or less extent. Actual capital, substantial means, bore but a small proportion to the credit employed. There were thousands of miles of other unproductive and unnecessary railroads building exclusively upon credit; the iron mills and the coal mines were doing business on the bonds of these railway companies; manufacturers were forcing business by immense over-production; the banks of New York were loaning to speculators on all manner of insubstantial securities issued by speculative companies. It was a season of unexhaustible credit and comparatively limited capital. It was perhaps an accident that JAY COOKE & Co. broke down first; but the least alarm was fatal to all things dependent on unquestioned credit. As credit perished, the whole fabric fell, burying beneath it everything unreal, insubstantial, speculative, and delusive. Real values were not destroyed. Everything substantial remained as before, stripped of its false, speculative character. The unreal had vanished, and the difference between the substantial and speculative value was the loss sustained by the panic of 1873. The magnitude of that loss merely shows how small was the substance compared with the shadow. The reason why the California panic has been so brief, and its effects so limited, is that the bank which had imitated JAY COOKE in reckless speculation had also exhausted its credit. But California generally was not doing business on a speculative scale with speculative money. Gold has not risen or fallen in San Francisco. Values before the panic have not changed since. The metal bars, which are the basis of credit in California, remain unchanged. Dollars are the same. There has been no shrinkage in values. The banks have been compelled to issue no tokens or scrip; as soon as the mint can convert the metal into coin they will resume. That is the difference between a panic among people doing business where capital rests on credit and those dealing where credit rests on capital.

THE "SICK MAN'S" DANGER.

The insurgents in the Christian provinces of Turkey seem to scorn the warning of the allied Powers that the time for their deliverance has not come. They apparently propose to deliver themselves, whether or not Russia and Austria have decided on their future masters. Two insignificant dispatches have been flashed under the Atlantic. The first reported that Bosnia and Servia, which lie just east of Herzegovina, and are two of the five important provinces of Christian Turkey, were in active revolt. The second confirms this. Bosnia has risen in rebellion. A Servian army has taken the field and seized the roads and telegraphs. The cable makes such sad work with the names of places that it is impossible to follow the war precisely, but it is certain that the insurrection is spreading. One sign of this is the belligerent attitude of the petty principality of Montenegro, which would never dare engage in the struggle unless there was a reasonable chance of success. Another sign, and a more important one, is the appearance of bands of Servians in the Balkan Mountains, the frontier between Mahometan and Christian Turkey, with the avowed object of inciting Bulgaria to rise. If these attempts succeed, the insurrection will stretch from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. Moldavia and Wallachia, the only other provinces north of the Balkans, are in a state of chronic disaffection. They have already wrested a semi-independence from Turkey, and will, doubtless, assist the other provinces secretly if not openly. The little fire kindled in Herzegovina, only a few days ago, is burning furiously north of the Balkans. It may purge the whole section from Turkish rule. Race and religion combine to make the hatred felt for the Ottoman and the Crescent sincere and lasting. The Turks are conquerors. They have only garrisons scattered here and there in the insurgent provinces. As yet they have won not a single victory. The only successes are those of the rebels.

Unless Austria, Germany, and Russia interfere, the Turkish frontier will very likely be pushed back to the line of the Balkans. If they interfere, and if the insurrection is therefore crushed, Turkey will be forced to grant sweeping reforms to the Christian provinces. In any event, the weakness of the Ottoman rule will have been demonstrated, and the political almanacs of the future will have this legend written across every page: "About this time look out for an insurrection in the Christian provinces of Turkey."

THE NECESSITY OF A REVIVAL.

There are times in the life of almost every person when the vital system gets run down. The machinery runs hard. The powers are enervated and enfeebled. The whole physical man reaches a low tone, and then a tonic becomes necessary to brace him up and restore the reduced strength to its former standard. The community periodically has a similar experience in a moral direction, and it is now in this condition. The moral system of the community has reached a very low tone. It is enervated and enfeebled. It is not capable of resisting temptation. Dishonesty, fraud, theft, gambling in values, defalcation, and the mania to make money without rendering an equivalent, have blunted the moral sense, especially in political and commercial life, until the almost whole moral system in cities and towns has become torpid and inactive, and conscience has well-nigh ceased to work. The moral system now needs a tonic,—something to brace it up and set its inactive powers at work again. It seems as if an overruling Providence had brought about the disasters which have overtaken such men as FISK, JAY COOKE, B. F. ALLEN, HENRY CLEWS, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and RALSTON, as significant warnings that this headlong and dishonest scramble for riches must be stopped or universal ruin will ensue.

There is little doubt that a religious revival conducted and applied in a proper manner would prove just the tonic which the moral system of the country at present needs, and as the preliminary arrangements are already being made, pending the tours of the evangelists MOODY and SANKEY, of which the Farwell Hall meeting on Sunday evening was a part, it is time to give a word of advice to the managers. A revival can be made productive of much good or of no good, just as it is applied and directed. We do not believe that the most important need of the country is a revival in the ordinary religious sense,—that is, a revival involving theological conditions, and turning upon theological problems and mysteries. The pressing need of the country is not a revival of this creed or that creed, in this denomination or in that denomination, of dogmas or points of belief. It is doubtful whether the people most in need of vital piety would care to take part in a revival where they are to hear anything about justification by faith, election, foreordination, transubstantiation, consubstantiation, baptism, Calvinism, Armenianism, or any other ation, ism, ology, form, or ceremony or mode of faith. A revival of this kind will not reach the weak spot in the body politic or brace up the moral system. What is wanted is a revival of *honesty* and integrity, and then these other things—faith, hope, charity, and other graces and gifts—will follow in due order and succession. We do not need a revival of the terrors of Hades for sectarian unbelief or dogmatic indifference nearly as much as we need a revival to stop men from swindling, gambling, defrauding, appropriating other people's money, overreaching their neighbors, and making gain by dishonest means and avoidance of labor, which is the present curse of this country, and which is responsible for almost every other sin and evil, as well as the source of much of the crime in the community at present. If the revivalists can make the people honest, they will strike at the very root of the evil. Instead, therefore, of trying to impress men with this or that view of the Unknown, let the evangelists preach the necessity of *honesty*, and have the churches practice it. Let them unite their efforts to reform the world in the things of the world, and, having done this, the affairs of the next world will be much easier to take care of. This is the tonic which the people need, and any other remedy will only be scattering in its effects, and productive of comparatively little good in curing the specific disease. Many observing, thinking men have little faith in ordinary revivals, not believing that their effects are permanent, but are mostly spasms of religious excitement, and apt to be of little value in their after effects. It may be that a revival of honesty might not be permanent,—but that is neither here nor there. Dishonesty is the crying evil of the community, and against this evil the whole force of the evangelists, with all the aid and comfort the churches can give them, should be directed. This will be in accordance with Christ's teachings. His Golden Rule, Do unto others as you would have others do unto you, is the very essence of honesty. If that were practiced universally it would promote general honesty and virtue, which would be conducive to the growth of religious feeling. Are Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY ready to grapple with this great evil of dishonesty which is undermining the whole community? Are the churches ready to support them and aid them with practical work? If they are, then great good may grow out of the revival. If not, then we fear that the revival may prove only a sensation of excitement, ephemeral in its character, and not productive of the reform which is most needed.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

We cannot but think that the explosion of the Bank of California and the suicide of RALSTON will prove to be of great benefit to the people and interests of the Pacific Slope. There has been a great shock; there will be serious individual losses; the failure will put an end to much apparent prosperity; and there will be a general apprehension that the disappearance of RALSTON from the scene will check the development of the country. But a large part of the prosperity identified with the Bank of California has been delusive, and the development and progress associated with RALSTON'S enterprise have been morbid and overstrained. All his enterprise was in the direction of centralized absorption, of which he was the head and front. The Bank of California was the central power in a great variety of gigantic gambling schemes that absorbed the profits or dictated values of that entire section of the country. It was a sort of enormous devil-fish that reached out its tentacles throughout the Pacific States, and fastened them upon everything that had life and fresh blood. RALSTON was the despot of the rich region which is so much cut off from the rest of the country by distance and customs as to be almost a separate nation. He was merciless in the exercise of his power. He had princely hospitality for strangers, and a royal graciousness for his "crowd" of friends and courtiers, but he was utterly relentless in his treatment of all who opposed or criticised him. The people of San Francisco who felt his tyranny and fretted under it dared not speak of it above a whisper, and then only under the ban of confidence and secrecy. The newspaper press were silenced equally by fear or gain. RALSTON was absolute. His power extended far beyond the Bank of California, which was merely the nucleus of his operations and the rendezvous of the "crowd" he had gathered about him. He dictated the rates of interest and controlled the accommodations of nearly all the banks. Merchants, miners, speculators, real-estate dealers, smaller bankers, hotels, railroads, steamboat lines, farmers, and all classes of business men either truckled to him or feared him. California has been in an actual state of bondage, from which nothing but the collapse of the bank and the death of RALSTON could have liberated it.

It is difficult for any one who has not personally observed the subserviency of San Francisco and California to RALSTON to appreciate the full extent of that man's despotism. It was founded primarily upon mining interests and the land monopoly peculiar to that State, which RALSTON defended and promoted. He attracted about him the great land-owners and strengthened the monopoly by practically prohibiting the sale of land in small tracts at any price. It was through this monopoly that he was able to control the richest products of the country—particularly the grain and wool—and ally it with the control of the transportation interests. He exercised a sort of dictatorship over the California rivers and the whole problem of interior transportation was in his hands. To this he added a large influence in the trade with China, Japan, the Indies, and the Sandwich Islands. The monopoly which he built up included the tea, coffee, and sugar trade. His vast influence over the productive and industrial interests of California was not used for the benefit of the State. Even San Francisco was benefited only incidentally. It was personal gain that absorbed his mind and ruled his conduct, for himself and those interested with him. The result of his plan of operations was a growing centralization which had the practical effect of prohibition upon all outside of the bank clique.

The RALSTON monopoly was hydra-headed. In addition to the control of the legitimate production and industry of the State, it endeavored, with varying success, to control the mining stocks of the State. RALSTON succeeding in inculcating a mania for stock-gambling in California, and particularly in San Francisco, that was wilder and more vicious than that which prevailed in Paris in JOHN LAW'S time. RALSTON encouraged and developed it with the same selfish purpose that controlled all his actions. He desired to manipulate, and to a large degree succeeded in manipulating, mining stocks at his will. He beared and bulled the market whenever he saw fit. He run up worthless stocks and depressed valuable stocks to sell or buy at an advantage. The funds deposited in the Bank of California were constantly used to that end. He tempted women as well as men into the vice of gambling. Porters and servant-girls gambled in stocks as well as their employers and mistresses. Employes robbed their patrons and benefactors to gratify the passion which RALSTON had excited. There was a more general and deep-rooted demoralization of business and society on this account than in the early days of California, when there was no society except that of the bar-room and faro-den. RALSTON'S clique also succeeded in securing a monopoly of the quicksilver, which controlled the value of the silver ore,—a weapon that was used without stint or mercy.

RALSTON'S spirit of monopoly permeated politics as well as business. He bled the State and the city wherever he could. His clique owned the San Francisco Water-Works, which he was about to force upon the city, by bribery of the Aldermen, at three or four times their cost when the crash came. He bought up Legislatures, Common Councils, and newspapers, as well as the grain, the mines, and the stocks of the State. Will not California and San Francisco be better off without such an incubus? Cannot the people of California well afford to abandon the glitter and excitement incident to RALSTON'S idea of progress for a freedom from the crushing folds of the python which enveloped and bound them? Do they not aspire to be free, so that a stout arm and an honest heart may battle for life and competency without being met by overwhelming opposition? If they do, the failure of the Bank of California may be turned to the advantage of honesty in politics, decency in society, and fairness in business. But the people of San Francisco must guard themselves against the danger, already threatening in some quarters, that the despotism from which RALSTON was so suddenly and violently deposed will be assumed by another clique. Fortunately for the State, it will be hard to find another RALSTON to lead and control it.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

A large number of men eminent in science and literature are circulating a memorial in favor of a general adoption of the metric system of weights and measures upon the Fourth of July, 1876. Every patriotic American is to go to bed on the evening of the 3d weighing so many pounds, and arise the next morning with a weight of so many hectograms. When he lies down, he will measure a certain number of feet. When he gets up, his height will be expressed in meters. Instead of sweetening his coffee with a certain fraction of an ounce of sugar, he will drop in a milligram or a centigram of the saccharine stuff. He will ask his astonished wife whether the jug he is to carry to the grocer holds a deciliter or a dekaliter, and will express a fervent hope that by another year he may have saved enough to purchase a few square myriameters of ground. We fear this dream of an instantaneous adoption of the metric weights and measures will never be realized. The average man will cling to the familiar names now in use. He will talk of inches, feet, and miles, not centimeters, meters, and kilometers; of ounces and pounds, not decigrams and grams; not liters and hectoliters. It is doubtful, indeed, whether an international decimal system of weights and measures will ever be adopted, notwithstanding its evident advantages.

Our decimal monetary system was easily carried out, because its unit—the dollar—was already in use. If the pound avoirdupois should be taken as the standard of weight, not only for avoirdupois but for troy and apothecaries' measures, and decimal multiples of it should be adopted, we might perhaps have a decimal system of weights. But it would not coincide with the metric system, because the grain, which is the weight-unit in that, is an inconvenient fractional part of the pound. Then, too, it would be necessary to change the weight, and therefore the value, of the dollar and all our other coins in order that a certain number of dollars might just weigh a pound. In California grain is sold by the cental (100 pounds). This is a step towards the reform, but, when the cental was introduced into the dealings of the Chicago Board of Trade, it was speedily abandoned.

The same serious difficulty hinders the adoption of the proposed metric measures of capacity. If the pint or quart coincided with the liter or any of its multiplies or submultiples, the thing might be done. As it is, the new measure would have to be translated into the old, and people would prefer to avoid this bothersome trouble by clinging to the old entirely.

The greatest obstacle to the change, however, would be in the measures of length. Every farm between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains is measured by surveys based on miles. Every city-lot in the country is measured by surveys based on feet. These two denominations—feet and miles—are interwoven into numberless transactions. They cannot be abandoned. But neither of them finds any equivalent in the French tables. Moreover, they cannot both enter a decimal table. If the foot is taken as the unit, the rod would have to be 10 feet, the furlong 100, and the mile 1,000; or the yard would be 10 feet, the rod 100, the furlong 1,060, and the mile 10,000. Either change would involve endless confusion. In the same way, if the mile is taken as the unit, the foot would have to be lengthened or shortened.

Germany changed from the old system to the new, but the change was due to two conditions which do not exist here,—a despotic Government and a disciplined people. If the change is ever made, it will probably be in the way in which a national coinage is sometimes changed,—by calling in the old pieces and issuing the new in exchange for them. But this process is far easier in the case of coin, which circulates, than in that of weights and measures, which are stationary in each shop.

The Ultramontane victory in Bavaria grow less and less, as fuller details of the election come to hand. In 1869, the Ultramontanes had 89 votes in the elective house of the Bavarian Parliament against 71 Liberal votes. They effected this by a skillful alliance with the "Patriots," the State-Sovereignty party of the Kingdom, which opposes necessary centralization, and calls the Prussian Royal race a mushroom growth compared with the reigning family of Bavaria. Yet the majority of 18 vanished in 1870 and the Liberals, though in a minority, practically controlled the last Parliament. If the Ultramontanes were thus powerless, with 89 to 71, what can they hope to do now, with a nominal majority of only 2,—79 to 77? The Catholic papers of the Kingdom confess that the victory is a sweeping defeat.

The clergymen of San Francisco on Sunday last preached sermons on the death of the suicide, RALSTON. The telegraph reports that "the general tenor of the discourses were *eulogistic*, on the popular, able, and generous character of the deceased, with due discrimination in regard to the errors of his course." It will be difficult for the moralist to understand what there was in the life, character, business transactions, or the suicide of RALSTON to inspire "eulogistic discourses" from ministers of the Gospel. What was there in his life, character, or exploits which justified his being held up by the clergy as an example to young men, or to old men, or to bankers, merchants, or politicians, or any other class of society? That he was popular in one sense is true; all prodigals are while the money holds out. That he was "able" was true; all successful gamblers are necessarily so. That he was generous with other people's money is unquestionable; nevertheless, there is little in that kind of popularity, ability, or generosity that is either honorable, commendable, or exemplary, or of which a man might be proud. Nevertheless, the clergy of San Francisco seem to have found in his career something to exalt and hold up to the admiration and respect of their congregations.

Solid men of St. Louis are confined in many directions. They are forbidden, like all other solid men, to make long orations or to drink deep potations; and recent developments show that they are also required to regulate their conduct with reference to personal deportment of another kind. What is required of them now is modesty—an absence of cheek. This demand will appear to the outside world a serious attempt to curtail the working capital of St. Louis. It does, indeed, look like an insidious scheme on the part of Chicago merchants to demolish their nearest and most dangerous rival by a single terrible blow. The manner in which this demand for modesty in St. Louis was first made is fully set forth in the newspapers of that city. It was an important movement, arising in connection with the building of the new Merchants' Exchange. The Directors of that building had permitted the artists in charge of the frescoing to place in the ceiling, 75 feet above the floor, medallion portraits of twelve prominent citizens of St. Louis. The men thus honored were: DAVID D. PAGE, JAMES B. EADS, ADAM B. CHAMBERS, HUDSON E. BRIDGE, THOMAS ALLEN, JAMES H. LUCAS, R. J. LACKLAND, NATHANIEL PASCHALL, D. P. ROWLAND, WILLIAM M. McPHERSON, HENRY SHAW, F. D. LEE. When the work was completed and the building was almost ready for occupancy, a formidable petition was prepared by merchants interested, requesting the Directors to wipe out the portraits or consider the Merchants' Exchange absolved from its contract to use the building. So it is probable that the portraits will be erased. And this is why we say that modesty is a new requisite demanded of St. Louis business men, and also why we say that a blow has been aimed at that cheek on which, as on a foundation, the whole superstructure of the city stands. Nobody has pretended to deny that the twelve men whose portraits have been painted in the Merchants' Exchange building are worthy of the honor, if anybody is, and the conclusion is therefore inevitable that a new code of mercantile morals has been introduced in the city. An enemy hath done this thing.

The New York *Herald*, the organ of the Emerald Isle, finds fault with Mr. DAVENPORT, the actor, for announcing that "the public will have an opportunity to judge whether American actors can render SHAKSPEARE'S masterpieces," and ventures the prediction that "there is no danger of Mr. DAVENPORT'S attempt to play 'Hamlet' with American actors resulting in anything more than a burlesque." Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT has the misfortune to be a native of this country, but all intelligent, if not "intellectual," critics concede his performance of *Hamlet* to be one of the most truthful representations on the stage. There is no danger of his burlesquing it. It may be comforting to the Tipperary exiles to think so, but the best of our actors are natives. To charge DAVENPORT with treating a rival discourteously because BARRY SULLIVAN happens to be an Irishman, and to be paraded as such, when last time he visited this country he was an Englishman, is to make a ridiculous blunder. DAVENPORT'S American company is a timely protest against the conduct of managers in giving the preference to inferior artists who happen to be foreigners, and make capital out of it, especially to those who change a man's nationality to suit the tendency of the hour.

As one of the signs of the times, it may be noted that the Southern papers are beginning to discuss the Presidential question with a great deal of interest. The New Orleans *Picayune*, an old Conservative-Democratic paper, does not train with the regular forces, but has shot off at a curious tangent, and nominates CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, although in a hopeless kind of way. After expressing the doubt that any of the political parties will nominate him, it proceeds to pay him the following handsome tribute:

With fortunes sufficient for all his needs, with pride of person and tradition to lift him above the sordid vanities and meannesses that have come to be regarded as the lares and penates of the White House, with qualities of character that would quail at the very thought of securing him for an ignoble end, and with qualities of mind, and instinct, and experience, that would guarantee to all a pure and beneficent administration of affairs, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is a man to whom the eyes of the people might wisely turn in this crisis of their destinies. And for these very reasons it seems idle to hope in his direction; for the very reasons that commend him to the people he will lack the favor of committees and conventions.

The victory of the Atalanta crew in the Saratoga amateur regatta is considered by the Eastern newspapers quite a victory for college-bred muscle. All the members of the crew had been trained in college clubs,—three of them being from Wesleyan and one from Williams. Before the race, the Atalantas sold lowest in the pools. The old heads said that nothing wonderful could be expected from raw boys. But the old heads were mistaken; and the Atalanta Directors were quite justified in their experiment of discarding old stock and taking in young blood. This is the first race that the Atalanta Club has won for several years.

They have been doing the proud thing by our PHIL SHERIDAN on the Pacific Coast. Happily for him, he arrived before the failure of the Bank of California. How slight is the difference of circumstances that makes greatness or insignificance. Gen. SHERIDAN was big enough to attract attention from the political campaign momentarily, but the Bank of California failure reduced even him to the ranks.

The dictates of fashion are those of folly. The most graceful fashion folly has chanced to be pleased with in a quarter of a century is that which prades and quacks denounce as "the immodest pull-back." Folly comes to the second of prurient prudery by announcing for next season a return to the ungraceful and really immodest hoop-skirt of excessive proportions.

How long shall we, whose souls are lighted with wisdom from on high, allow the benighted Chinaman to die of sun-stroke in the great desert of Colorado, where the thermometer would mark 120 degrees in the shade if there was any, while Duluth is still struggling with New York for the first place? Let JAY COOKE return and see to it.

Little does the shallow-pated lover who holds the "bank" of wool for his lady to wind know the derivation of that word. The first man who did what he supposes he is doing for the first time in history was a Flemish weaver, HANKIN DE BRABANT, who settled in York, Eng., in 1731, and gave half his name to the skein.

If the Fullerton avenue conduit, with all that that implies, is not soon completed, funerals will not need to go further north than North Market street. The territory lying north of that point and west of the reeking river will be one horrible cemetery.

The Chinese boast that they macadamized their roads so long ago that they forgot who was the inventor of the process. There can

doubt that it was the Scotch variety of our common ancestor, and that it was done early in the winter, or soon after the fall.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Bill Allen will be a repudiated bill after the 12th of October, if the newspaper oracles know what they are talking about. He will be classed as an Accommodation Bill, then, of course.

The Mobile *Register* is disgruntled because THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE referred to Davis, Lieutenant-Governor of Mississippi, as a mulatto. It regards this as an attempt to account for Davis' rascally propensities "on the score of white blood in his veins. He is a genuine African."

A Brooklyn paper, which seems to be still suffering from the agitation induced by the trial of Beecher, sums up the political canvass in Maine with the profound judgment that "Ex-Speaker Blaine's prospects are quite seriously involved." What those prospects are, or how they are "involved," no fellow can find out.

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, is credited with sending the following dispatch in duplicate to the Hon. A. H. Dill and the Hon. A. C. Noyes: "DEAR SIR: Stick to the Gubernatorial field. Your chances at Erie are good." The Democrats are not used to having a Senator in Pennsylvania, and they think the one they have ought to be above double-dealing.

Massachusetts politics are bubbling and boiling over just now. Both the State Conventions have been called, and the "mentioning" of candidates is proceeding at a lively rate. The interest of the average Massachusetts man in political affairs, and the intelligent voting that he generally does, form a remarkable contrast to the lethargy that prevails in other States in respect to all minor elections.

The Western Reserve in Ohio embraces twelve counties in the northern part of the State, which were mostly settled from New England. It has always been a Republican stronghold, and good things are expected from it this year, since the canvass has been of a nature to bring out a full vote. The Reserve, it has been estimated, can poll on a pinch 100,000 votes. Last year a good many Republicans stayed at home.

Senator Morton is doing good service in Maine, and is warmly thanked for it. The Bangor *Whig* says of his speech there: "The address was upon a high plane, having no touch of the electioneering harangue of a stump speaker, but dealing seriously and in a statesmanlike manner with great questions affecting the welfare of the whole country. The Senator commanded the earnest attention of one of the finest audiences ever gathered in Bangor."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* shrewdly remarks: "Gov. Tilden might succeed either as a Democratic politician or as a Reformer, but it is not in the nature of things that he should succeed as both." That is a precise statement of the quandary in which Gov. Tilden is now placed. If he continues his career as a Reformer as vigorously as he has begun it, he will have some little difficulty in securing even his own State delegation in the National Democratic Convention.

It may as well be understood at once that the failure of the Bank of California changes the political aspect in that State, and adds to the uncertainty of the campaign. One of the prominent issues was the question of buying the Spring Valley Water-Works for the use of the City of San Francisco. The bank also exerted an overshadowing influence upon State politics. This is now taken out of the canvass; and it is not easy yet to say which party will be most benefited by its absence.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has been writing again about the currency. He is generally dissatisfied, ridiculing equally our present financial system and the plan of resuming specie payments which is proposed by the Republican party. His idea is tersely put in this language: "Let the Government stand ready to issue all the currency any business man wishes and can give good security for at low interest and convertible into long bonds." The advocates of unlimited inflation will notice, we hope, that "good security" is an essential part of Mr. Phillips' scheme. Business men who have the means of furnishing good security are not, as a rule, suffering for more money.

Mr. Frederick W. Seward, who will probably be nominated by the Republicans of New York for Secretary of State, has better claims to the office than his illustrious descent. He has been for several terms a useful and honorable member of the Legislature; and it is believed that his nomination on the State ticket would contribute very materially to the harmony of the party. As much cannot be said of Horatio Seymour, Jr., whom the Democrats talk of nominating for State Engineer. He is merely "the nephew of his uncle," and a protege of Gov. Tilden. Another gentleman prominently before the Democratic party is Lieut.-Gov. Allen C. Beach, who is a candidate for the Comptrollership. He is not considered an ardent enemy of the Canal Ring.

The arrest of Mr. George D. Lord, one of the famous Canal Ring, on a charge of bribery, is pronounced by the Buffalo *Courier* "decidedly the most startling incident of the Reform war." The press of New York seem to agree in this opinion. George Lord is a member of the Lord family at the head of which is Jarvis D. Lord. Their residence is Rochester, and they are understood to be deeper in the mire than any other of the canal contractors. It was supposed that Gov. Tilden would touch them last of all, inasmuch as they have great wealth and political influence. This summary procedure shows that the Governor has determined to "let no guilty man escape." The action is laid for bribery, it being charged that the defendant, while a member of the Legislature in 1871, was paid for his vote and influence to secure the passage of a bill awarding extra compensation to John L. Hand. The amount of the extra compensation was $60,000, of which sum, it is alleged, George Lord received two-thirds. Bail was furnished in $15,000, and a preliminary examination was waived.

PERSONAL.

Oliver Dond Byron is stopping at the Sherman House.

Neither Mrs. Rousby nor Emily Soldene will return to the States this season.

George Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, arrived here yesterday.

The total of August Belmont's Saratoga winnings was only $4,050. Al Smith can beat that.

Senator Thurman was taken very sick at Put-in-Bay, and returned to Columbus to recuperate.

Phœbe Cozzens lectures on "Faith, not Arms." "Arma Virumque" is the ordinary woman's motto.

Emerson, Rice, and the leading members of the California Minstrels, are at the Sherman House.

Cadet Smith, the butt of West Point blackguards, has married. His wife, like himself, is colored.

Senator Jones is in Connecticut, much disgusted with the turn affairs have taken in San Francisco.

Taft, a Point Shirley (Mass.) purveyor, reckons on his bill of fare "humming-birds served in a nut-shell."

It is late in the day, but George Armstrong still owes it to society to state whether he wrote "Hearts and Diamonds."

Robert Dale Owens' health is improving, and he is said to be very happy in his delusions. His complete recovery is predicted.

There seems to be a great deal of disappointment that the will of the late Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, contained no public bequests.

Miss Josie Jewell, daughter of the Postmaster-General, is to marry Arthur Dodge, of New York. He ought to prove a real gem'man.

There is no doubt that Alfonso was led to marry the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier by a deep study of the matrimonial discussion in THE TRIBUNE. He couldn't resist the arguments of the young men passing wealthy on $25 a month.

Daniel Drew is at Martha's Vineyard, contemplating the nameless rascality of Jay Gould with the bitterness of a recently-hatched convert.

Stanley did not know he was a hero until he reached England. He does not know now how completely he is forgotten, and will not till he returns.

Gen. Shaler wants Massachusetts to pick out a rifle team, since which announcement the attendance at the public schools has fallen off enormously.

The Sultan of Zanzibar adds to the enormity of being a violinist that of a beat. He went round Paris, sampling violins, just to get a scrape or two without paying.

John Morrissey says there is no office under the Government that he would accept. It is not because no office would suit him, but this Government is immoral.

It is to the indefatigable Strakosch that the newspapers and their readers are indebted for news regarding Miss Genevieve Ward. Strakosch brings her out.

Fitz-John Porter is defended by the Count of Paris in his "History of the Civil War." This will not increase public confidence in the Count's ability as a historiographer.

The original copper composing-stick used by Benjamin Franklin while learning the trade of a printer is in possession of a compositor in the Tremont (O.) *Journal* office.

The Supreme Court of Iowa is regarded as one of the most patient of judicial bodies, having given to Mrs. J. C. Savery and Mrs. Haddock certificates admitting them to practice in it.

Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay, your ancient camp at Wimbledon's being torn and plowed away, just to make room for the vulgar existence of a parcel of real-estate cockney speculators.

It is sad to think that Czar Alexander of Russia smiles sardonically, but never apologizes when his dog takes a square meal out of the most expansive portion of an Englishman's trousers.

Boston thinks of keeping young Pomeroy in jail for the purpose of maintaining the excessive friendliness of the *Globe* and *Sunday Times*, which discuss him with their arms about each others' necks.

Two girls, named Nettie Barrett and Frances S. Bridgeman, of Belchertown, Mass., took morphine together the other night. The former died, but the latter still survives. Disappointed love was the cause.

Barry Sullivan, fifteen years ago, found lots of new readings for Shakspeare. One of them, a specimen, was this: "I am but mad north-northwest; when the wind is southerly, I know a hawk from a heron—Pshaw!"

On a salary of $1,500 a year Chauncey Watson, a San Francisco bookkeeper, kept a stallion worth $1,000, a mare worth $1,500, a saddle-horse worth $900, and trappings worth $3,000, and strange to say he defaulted to the amount of $30,000.

The Utica *Observer* takes a fiendish delight in announcing that one William Groesbeck, a defaulter, has, with his mistress, come to Chicago. As to Groesbeck's morals we don't care; it's his business. The only thing any Chicagoan can lay up against him is the fact that he ever lived in Utica.

His Clifton House bachelor friends regaled Mr. W. Northup, of the Board of Trade, Saturday night, with a supper. He was married yesterday, and that was their provocation. It was the last of 'em, and he keeps as a souvenir of the supper a set of Dickens' works which accompanied it.

On dit that W. F. Storey is about to immortalize himself by becoming the owner of a very fine establishment on the line of the Grand boulevards, with paths around it as tortuous as those which mark the course of the *Times*. It will be a fine villa-in which to enjoy a well-earned competency.

James Hart, in his complaint in a libel suit against the *Herald*, charges that Bennett is publisher and proprietor of a newspaper which has a large circulation. In his answer Bennett "denies each and every allegation in general and in detail." So that Bennett is not owner of the *Herald*. Who is the Jay Gould of that concern?

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—C. E. Kent, Pontiac; C. H. Henderson, Troy; Dr. G. F. Hawley, Hartford; Thomas L. Wall, Jr., England; George Emerson, Toledo; L. E. Wing, Ypsilanti; Samuel Nevins, Philadelphia; George H. Norris, Florida; Harvey Balvin, New York; C. T. Barter, Concord; A. French, Pittsburg; J. W. Carter, St. Louis; H. B. Barrell, Virginia; J. A. Potter, U. S. A.; A. S. Ladin, Waukesha; R. S. Benning, Kansas City; Daniel E. Eyre, Minneapolis; George M. Tracy, New York; A. D. Smith, Rochester; J. C. Armstong, Ogdensburg; T. H. Lowe, Idaho; S. H. Curtner, Cincinnati.... *Grand Pacific*—Henry F. Smith, New York; R. C. Clowry, St. Louis; W. H. Odell, Wilmington; D. Bell, St. Paul; J. W. Parish, Washington; W. J. Wallace, Syracuse; Charles Campbell, Denver; Thomas B. Martin, Philadelphia; C. Booker, Detroit; T. B. Shallcross, Louisville; C. H. Shannon, Philadelphia; C. Linder, New Orleans; C. T. Pearson, New York; H. W. Loring, Boston; H. B. Sanderson, Milwaukee; H. S. Durand, Racine; L. C. Paine, Wilkesbarre; W. J. Mills, W. Robbins, Philadelphia; Charles H. Gibson, Louisville.... *Sherman House*—W. M. Springer, Illinois; J. W. Reilly, U. S. A.; Oliver Olsen, Rock Island; W. T. Davis, Greenfield, Mass.; James George, Scotland; H. Waite, Boston; Leonard Jewett, Massachusetts; H. Stewart, Cincinnati; W. C. Kingsbury, New York; T. B. McLennan, Omaha; R. H. Wilson, Sterling; John H. Oberly, Cairo; E. F. Osgood, Boston; J. A. Potter, New York; J. M. Payne, Texas.... *Tremont House*—W. H. Green, Cairo; T. W. Ferry, Michigan; E. G. Baldwin, Quincy; J. L. Stewart, Council Bluffs; E. R. Campbell, D. J. Smith, London; George Wayne, Paris; W. B. Record, Boston; J. W. Wolcott, Buffalo; A. D. Southworth, Nebraska; J. E. Cousins, St. Louis; W. M. Ware, Boston; Jacob Krohn, Freeport; C. C. Cole, Pittsburg; O. F. Garrison, St. Louis.... *Gardner House*—James P. Johnston and C. C. Lewis, Philadelphia; F. B. Gardner, Pennsaukee, Wis.; John W. Cary, Milwaukee; Capt. A. H. Bowman, U. S. A.; the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska; Henry Strong, Green Lake; H. A. Albright, Fort Madison, Wis.

THE LATE SCARE.

Trial of the Alleged Negro Insurrectionists in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—The trial of the negroes charged with insurrection commenced today at Sandersville, Judge Herschel V. Johnson presiding. The Grand Jury is composed of the best citizens of the county, the foreman being Master of the State Grange. The Judge cautioned the jurymen to divest themselves of all passion and prejudice, and instructed them to conform strictly to the law, to expel from their bosoms every feeling of hatred, malice or revenge. The law throws over both races the same and equal protection. The jury must ignore the fact that the accused are negroes; that they were ever slaves, and deal with them as if they were whites. In the trial the State will be represented by the State and District Attorney-General and others,—the accused by A. T. Akerman, and several of the leading members of the local Bar.

THE BLACK HILLS.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 30.—Z. Swaringen and William Johnson arrived here to-day from the Black Hills. They came via the Union Pacific Railroad to Omaha from Cheyenne. Mr. Swaringen says Maj. Howard, Agent of Spotted Tail, took fifteen Indians to his claim, showed them how to wash out gold, and advised them to retain possession of the country and sue the Government for $50,000 damages for not keeping the miners out of the Hills. Maj. Howard threatened to arrest any miners coming out of the Hills by any route except Laramie and Cheyenne. They bring fine specimens of gold and silver ore with them. They had several samples at the Omaha smelting works. The gold quartz which he left there is the average of what exists in the Hills in great quantity, and yielded $1,790 per ton; the silver $250 per ton.

YELLOW FEVER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 30.—Yellow fever has disappeared at Barrancas. The Mayor has issued a proclamation removing the quarantine against Pensacola, as that city is perfectly healthy.

MALEFACTIONS.

The Latest and Most Astonishing of the Illinois Ku-Klux Operations.

Release of the Sheeted Assassins Who Were Wounded at Maddox's House.

Their Bail Fixed at Cowardly Sums of from $1,000 to $2,000.

State's Evidence Showing the Band to Have 1,400 Sworn Members.

A Duel in the Dark—Two Texans, Four Paces, Three Shots, One Corpse.

Other Criminal News.

THE ILLINOIS KU-KLUX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Aug. 30.—United States Commissioner Curlee, of Tamaroa, assisted by Commissioner Stokes, of Centralia, held a preliminary examination to-day of Green M. Cantril and William S. Brylie, two of the Ku-Klux engaged in the fight in Maddox's Lane on the 16th. James Lawrence, another member of the band, waived examination and was held over in $2,000. The first witness was W. W. Jacobs, who was implicated in the outrage, and who turned State's evidence. He testified that the leaders of the band were Aaron Neal and Calvin Moore. He was sworn in on the 22d of July at the house of Hiram Summers. He gave the names of nine men present on the occasion. There were 400 members of the band in Franklin and 1,000 in Williamson County. He was sworn in by Neal, who made him take an oath that he would not reveal any of the secret signs or passwords of the organization, which was known as the Golden Ring, and would go wherever called on by the Grand Master, and whenever, to first warn, then whip, and then hang all offenders, the penalty of his treachery being his throat being cut from ear to ear, and his tongue torn out by the roots. He testified to Cantril and Brylie having been sworn in on the night of the 16th inst., and to these being present disguised on the night when the battle in Maddox's lane took place. Jacobs testified to a number of other facts of an unimportant and cumulative character. John Duckworth, also one of the band, was introduced as a State witness, and testified substantially as Jacobs. On the part of the defense, an effort was made that Cantril had been an intimate personal friend of Mr. Maddox, and had no reason to join in an unfriendly midnight visit to him, and that there was nothing unfriendly in the relations of Maddox and Brylie, and that both of the accused had always been respectable and quiet citizens. Arguments were heard and then United States Commissioner Curlee took the matter under consideration, and after three hours decided to hold Cantrell in $1,500 bonds, and Brylie in $1,000. The sum is considered low, and regret and indignation are expressed that Neal, the leader, should have been released on a $2,000 bond. Yesterday Deputy United States Marshals Mulkey and Moore went over to Sneakout and arrested five men charged with being members of the Ku-Klux. Their names are Akin Plasters, Enoch Summers, Eli Summers, Calvin Summers, Joshua Neal, and Joseph Huffhine. To-day the first three were released on the order of Sheriff Mason and Capt. Hogan, who thought sufficient evidence could not be brought against them to insure conviction, although members of the "Klan." The other three were brought here to-night, and will be examined by the United States Commissioner to-morrow.

THE WINTERMUTE TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VERMILION, D. T., Aug. 30.—The second trial of the noted Wintermute case, for the murder of Gen. McCook, late Secretary of Dakota, opened here this morning before Judge G. G. Bennett, one of the Associate Federal Judges. It will be remembered that Wintermute was indicted by the Yankton County Grand Jury for murder in May of last year, and in June of the same year he was tried. The Jury returned the following verdict:

We, the jurors, do not find the defendant, Peter P. Wintermute, guilty of murder, but do find him guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

Defendant then moved for new trial and arrest of judgment, both of which motions were overruled by Chief-Justice Shannon, and defendant sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Iowa Penitentiary. A writ of error was then granted defendant, and the case taken to the Supreme Court, which reversed the case and arrested judgment, and Wintermute was discharged from arrest, conviction, and judgment. In May last, Wintermute was indicted by the Yankton County Grand Jury. To this indictment he pleaded the former trial and acquittal. The prosecution replied by setting up the record of the former trial. To this defendant demurred, and which demurrer was argued before Judge Bennett, before whom the case was brought on a change of venue, on the ground of the prejudice of Judge Shannon and the people of Yankton. Judge Bennett overruled the demurrer on which the defendant stands.

Forty-eight persons have been summoned for jurymen, and this morning the work of selecting twelve unprejudiced jurymen began. Out of twenty persons examined only two jurymen have been selected.

District-Attorney J. R. Gamble, of Yankton, J. B. Brown, of Indiana, and J. L. Jolly, of this place, for the people, and G. C. Moody, Bartlett Tripp, and A. S. Bensley, of Yankton, appear for the defendant. The impression is that Wintermute will get a fair, unprejudiced trial.

QUINCY ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 30.—The negro Phillips, who was shot on Saturday while resisting arrest, made his escape from the station this morning. He pretended to be greatly distressed with his wound, and was accordingly provided with a lounge outside his cell. He affected sleep, and being left for a moment by the turnkey, the rascal lighted out, and has not yet been recaptured.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, as two young men from the country were walking quietly along Tenth street, some distance from the centre of the city they were assaulted by a couple of ruffians, who came up behind them. One of the young men was knocked down, but the other drew a knife and stabbed his assailant. The latter fell and called out to his pal that he was killed. The countryman then fled, but, after going a short distance, recovered from their fright and returned to the scene of the assault, but could find no trace of their assailants, nor have the police yet obtained any clew to them.

COL. ANTHONY'S WOUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30.—Col. D. R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, who was shot down in the Leavenworth Opera-House over three months ago, and who has been confined to his bed ever since, passed through this city to-night on his way to New York. The wound which has occasioned so much diversity of opinion among surgeons all over the country is now thought to be entirely healed, and Col. Anthony in a few months will be as well as ever.

CORRECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Aug. 30.—The reported case of adultery between Mrs. Aaron Putman, Jr., and Daniel Rogers, a negro employed near Potosi, Ill., and published in THE TRIBUNE of the 18th inst., was a base fabrication of the enemies of Mrs. Putman. The facts are that the negro administered to the lady chloroform while asleep, and then while she was unconscious brutally violated her person. The negro was arrested Aug. 27 and brought before Justices Shepherd and Ross, of Fairbury, who, after a patient hearing of the evidence, held him to bail, in default of which he was conveyed to the County Jail at Pontiac. Instead of Mr. Putman turning her out of doors, as previously reported, the lady left of her own free will for causes entirely foreign to the above case.

A SEDUCER KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Frank Williams walked down an aisle to where James Turner was sitting with a young lady at a spelling-match at Shady Grove, placed a revolver at the back of his head, and fired. Turner fell forward on his face a corpse. Williams then again fired at him, the ball striking an auditor's leg. The wildest excitement prevailed, all the people jumping to their feet in great consternation, and the women shrieking. The fright put an end to the entertainment. It is alleged that Turner had seduced Williams' sister. Williams had previously called Turner out and pleaded with him to marry his sister and save her from disgrace. Turner emphatically refused. It is alleged that Turner had also seduced two other young ladies in the neighborhood.

MURDER TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIENNA, Ill., Aug. 30.—A special session of the Circuit Court was convened to-day for the purpose of trying Wm. R. Gupton for the murder of Anthony Eshback, at Cairo, last summer. Gupton was a steamboat engineer, and lived on the Kentucky shore. He came across the river on Sunday, got drunk, and deliberately shot Eshback three times for refusing to shave him. The Odd-Fellows, of which Order the murdered man was a member, and the citizens of Cairo generally, have secured the very best talent to assist in the prosecution. A jury will be impanneled to-morrow.

A FRAUD NAMED SMITH.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—Notwithstanding Kansas is growing more grain and crops according to population than any State in the Union, there are still frauds as some places East begging money for the destitute, which they pocket. The Governor received to-day a letter from New Alexandria, Pa., stating that one C. S. Smith was there as agent for Waushesee and Riley Counties, and wanting to know if there was destitution, and if Smith had authority. The Governor answered to the contrary, and stated that Smith was a fraud, and should be arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses.

A MURDERER SHOT BY OFFICERS.

MASKOGEE, I. T., Aug. 30.—Ten days since, as John Hatchet, a brother of Thomas Hatchet, a member of the Cherokee National Council, was sitting in the doorway of his house, he was assaulted by Charles Burgess, a negro, and killed. Chief Ross offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the murderer. Sheriff McCracken, of the Cooweskoowe District, arrested Burgess on Saturday last. When the prisoner was in the hands of the Sheriff's posse he attempted to escape, and was shot and killed on the spot by the officers.

HORSE-THEIF CAUGHT.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 30.—On Saturday Joe Andrews, a prominent member of the notorious Illiopolis gang, was arrested for stealing a horse from Mr. Humphrey, of this county, and, in default of $500 bail, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Andrews threatens to make a disclosure which will cause a stampede among several prominent unsuspected individuals.

THE CHARLEY ROSS CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The trial of William Westervelt, who was indicted as a party to the abduction and concealment of the child Charles Brewster Ross, was begun to-day. Counsel for the defense endeavored to have the wife of the prisoner jointly indicted with him and also placed on trial, but, after much argument and explanation, the Judge decided adversely, and the work of forming a jury commenced.

Mr. Ross, father of Charlie, testified till the adjournment.

A SANGUINARY DISCUSSION.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 30.—On Friday last James Dunn (Catholic) and Robert Coulter (Protestant), both employed at the rolling-mills here, became very much heated over a discussion of religious matters, and very angry. The affair culminated yesterday by a renewal of the discussion, and the shooting of Dunn by Coulter. The ball, from a revolver, entered Dunn's side, and it is quite probable that he is fatally injured. Coulter has not been seen since the shooting.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Alex. Stephenson, the negro who assassinated James H. McNeil last Friday near Scanlan's Landing, Ark., was arrested on Saturday and committed without bail, he having been identified by McNeil's hands as the negro seen escaping when the shot was fired. It is believed that Stephenson was instigated to kill McNeil by other parties.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELPHI, Ind., Aug. 30.—A man named Jerome C. Merrill was arrested here to-day on a charge of swindling parties in Fort Wayne by selling non-ex to the amount of $7,000, claimed to have been forged by him. Merrill was taken to Fort Wayne this afternoon and lodged in jail.

FATAL DUEL.

WACO, Tex., Aug. 30.—Saturday night a duel took place here between Charles Carrick and J. M. Turner, the result of a trivial quarrel. It took place in the dark; distance, 4 feet; weapons, six-shooters. Three shots were discharged, and Turner was killed.

FATALLY STABBED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Building-Inspector Henry McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, was fatally stabbed early yesterday morning while himself and two friends were defending themselves against a wanton attack made by a party of young ruffians.

DYING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Aug. 30.—Murphy, the victim of the stabbing affray at the Washington House last week, is dying from his wounds.

ALLEGED MATRICIDE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Thomas Callaghan was arrested yesterday, charged with killing his mother on Saturday night, at their residence, No. 189 South Fifth avenue.

INDIAN FRAUDS.

THE MARSH COMMISSION.

KANSAS City, Mo., Aug. 30.—Prof. George W. Otherton, of New Jersey, Congressmen Charles Faulkner, of West Virginia, B. W. Harris, of Massachusetts, and Ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, members of the Commission to investigate Prof. Marsh's charges of frauds relating to the Red Cloud Agency, arrived here this evening, and were interviewed by a Kansas City *Times* reporter. The members had very little to say in the matter thus far, though Gov. Fletcher, Chairman of the Commission, made a statement. He says there has been so much said in the newspapers since the Committee got out of reach of the papers that he does not know to what to attribute some of the articles he has seen since his return. There appears, he says, to be a settled determination in some quarters to misrepresent the Commission and prejudice the public mind against them. He does not, however, blame the press, but those who have been misleading the newspaper men into making statements calculated to do the Commission injustice, and instances a letter in the Denver *Sentinel*, purporting to come from him, which he says is a forgery. Senator Howe, of the Commission, stopped at Denver, and others are here to examine into contracts for meat furnished by Stevens & Co. The Commission say they have a mass of testimony which they will examine at Washington, when they will meet again Sept. 9 to re-examine Prof. Marsh, Commissioner Smith, Secretary Delano, and others. Gov. Fletcher says the Commission made a searching inquiry, embracing a wide scope, and will recommend some changes in the Indian policy, but as to whether the charge was likely to be sustained or not nothing could be learned, as the members had not yet consulted as to what course they will pursue.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 30—10 p. m.—DOWN—Props India and consort, City of Port Huron and consort; schrs Niagara No. 1, Clara Parker, Tom Martin, Garibaldi, Hubbard, Homer, Hine, Nellie Resington, Pensaukee, G. H. Warmington, Mary Elizabeth, Turner & Keller, Ewen, Marion Egan.

UP—Props Oneida, Scotia No. 2, James Fisk, Jr., Mary Mills, Commodore.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Aug. 30.—Willie Grunamer, aged 11 years, while playing on the banks of the canal at New Haven yesterday fell in and was drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 30.—Albert Johnson, a sailor on the schooner Sumatra, fell from a yard to-day and was drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 30.—About 6 o'clock this afternoon a raft, being towed by the steamer Vansant, while coming down the river struck the coffer-dam recently built opposite this city to facilitate the work of deepening the channel of the river. The dam was demolished, and two men working on the dam thrown into the water and drowned. Their bodies were not recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Jo Lee was accidentally knocked off the wrecking-boat Johnsonville and drowned Saturday night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 30.—While Albert Brower was descending a well, he was suffocated by mephitic vapors and dropped headlong into the water and was drowned. He went into the well in spite of all remonstrances to keep out.

SOMNAMBULISM EXTRAORDINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 30.—A lamentable accident occurred in Saginaw City yesterday morning at about 2 o'clock. Mr. H. Hurd, a gentleman well and favorably known here, somewhere about 12 o'clock p. m. entered the Taylor House, retired to his room, and the next seen of him was on the walk in the rear of the house by persons who were aroused from their slumbers by a crash as the unfortunate man struck the ground. He was conscious when taken up, and stated that the last thing he remembered was going to bed. Both wrists were broken, and he must have received serious internal injuries, as he died at 12 o'clock last night.

PONTIAC, Ill., Aug. 30.—On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a daughter, 10 years old, of Andrew Cottrell, a prominent farmer living about 4 miles southeast of Pontiac, got up out of bed while asleep, and walked out of a second-story window. She fell about 15 feet, breaking her skull. Drs. Johnson and Holsmon, of this place, were immediately sent for, and performed the operation of trepanning. It is doubtful as to her recovery, as the fracture is a bad one, a portion of the skull being driven into the brain.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 30.—This morning, as the passenger-train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad came into the upper end of the city, the passengers observed what appeared to be the body of a man lying upon the track in the rear of the cars. The alarm was given as soon as possible, and men were sent back to ascertain the truth of the matter. An unknown man was found at the place indicated nearly denuded of all clothing. Three of his ribs were broken and his spine dislocated, and he was dead. The Coroner's jury found that he came to his death from trying to board the train while at full speed. There was evidence that he had been lying in the grass near the track. The cars did not run over him, as in that case his body would have been cut in two. He may have been struck by the steps of the hind car. He had no papers or means about his person or clothing by which any one could identify him. He was about 30 years old, and his clothing was like that of a day-laborer. His body was buried here after the inquest.

TWO LIVES FOR ONE CAT.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Yesterday at Hopkinton, a boy named Morris Ryan, aged 16, started down stairs with a loaded gun, intending to shoot a cat, when his sister Mary, aged 15, who desired to save the cat's life, caught her brother by the shoulder to pull him back. At the same time two other sisters, younger than Mary, came to the head of the stairs. In the scuffle between Morris and Mary the gun went off, killing Mary and one of the other sisters. The third sister was wounded in the arm and Morris was wounded in the leg. The mother is a widow.

A SERIOUS FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 30.—John Kennedy, a boy about 11 years of age, fell from a building, a distance of 20 feet, breaking both his arms and dislocating his elbow joint. Though badly hurt he will recover.

POLITICAL.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30.—The Reform party made a grand demonstration to-night. Over 5,000 were present, and thousands were turned away unable to gain admittance in the hall. The movement began as a small secret organization directed against sectarian appropriation and tax-exemptions, but the popular disgust for Democratic ring rule gathered about it as a nucleus, and, sweeping away its narrow limits, formed a citizens' party. From an average annual expense of a little over $4,000,000 under Republican administration, the expenses of the City Government have been swelled to over $9,000,000 per annum. The city ring has fastened on the State Treasury also, and the increase of State expenditures has been in corresponding ratio. The reform movement is independent and popular in its character, and the nominations are almost entirely Democratic citizens of character and standing. Henry M. Warfield, a well-known merchant, was nominated for Mayor; H. W. D. Johns, a leading lawyer, and son of Bishop Johns, for State's Attorney. The nominations on the State ticket are yet to be made. The success of the reform movement in the city is certain with proper management, and the chances of success in carrying the State are very good.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30.—The *Liberal Democrat*, the only Democratic Norwegian paper in Wisconsin, has changed hands. It has found it useless to attempt to sednse the Norwegians from the Republican party. The editor, Mr. Wesenberg, too, having taken ground with other Democrats against Gov. Taylor's renomination, was roundly abused in Administration circles, and has become disgusted with bogus reform. He has accordingly sold out his paper, and it is to be conducted as a Republican paper by Gabriel Bjornson, an old resident and a prominent Norwegian of this county. The late editor, Wesenberg, publishes in the *Journal* to-night a caustic reply to some insinuations against him in the *Democrat* of this city, in which he explains the reason of his own course in being that he is unwilling to approve in his own party of what he denounces and condemns in another, or take William R. Taylor as a representative of Democratic principles.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—The *Courier-Journal* special from Holly Springs, Miss., says Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, while on his way to Oxford, in the same State, where he and L. S. A. Lamar are announced to speak next Wednesday, was enthusiastically received by the citizens of that place. Gov. W. S. Featherstone made a welcoming speech amid the cheers of the people, inviting Gordon to address the people of Marshall County. The Senator responded in a speech of ten minutes, full of eloquence and patriotism. After his remarks came hand-shaking, noticeably among which was the coming forward of Capt. Claff, army officer. Gen. Gordon has no plans beyond the coming speech at Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 30.—The Erie County Democratic Convention to-day unanimously resolved to present William A. Galbraith, of this city, as candidate for Governor at the coming State Convention, but Mr. Galbraith by letter emphatically declined to allow the use of his name, and will not be a candidate.

EXCURSIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 30.—St. John's, Mich., will send an excursion party here to-morrow, numbering 1,000 persons, accompanied by a brass band and two fire companies and their engines. A grand time is expected.

SPORTING NEWS.

Hartfords vs. Philadelphias—Zettlein and Treacy Expelled from the Latter Nine.

What Ira Paine Thinks of Bogardus' Achievements in England.

First of the Hand-Ball Games Between Brooklyn and Chicago.

Pacing Race for the Championship of America—Sleepy George the Winner.

BASE-BALL.

HARTFORDS—PHILADELPHIAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 30.—The seventh game between the Philadelphias and Hartfords was played this afternoon, the latter winning by 11 to 3, the attendance being small. Ferguson was sick, and Harbidge played instead for the Hartfords. The Philadelphias earned two runs in the second inning by fine hits of Snyder, Zettlein, and McMullen, the latter's being a three-bagger. The Hartfords tied in the third inning on safe hits by Bond and Mills, and two bad throws by Snyder. The Hartfords batted finely in the fifth inning, six clean hits and Murnan's error giving them five runs. The Hartfords outbatted their opponents, making seventeen clean hits and earning six runs. The batting was two to one on the Philadelphias at the outset.

Zettlein and Treacy had their engagements canceled after the game was concluded. They have demanded an investigation, and say that they have evidence to prove that McGeary was really the guilty party. A great amount of money changed hands on the result. A meeting of the Philadelphia Club will be held this evening, when the charge will be investigated.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphias	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Hartfords	0	0	2	0	5	2	0	0	2	11

BOSTONS—MUTUALS.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Base-ball: Bostons, 9; Mutuals, 1.

GAME AT WENONA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., Aug. 28.—A game of base-ball was played here to-day between the Wenonas, of Wenona, and the Rustics, of Oglesby, resulting in a decided victory for the Wenonas, who are the champion base-ballists of this portion of the State. The score was:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Wenona	3	1	6	0	1	1	6	3	9	40
Rustic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—00

THE AMATEUR CITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The call for a meeting of managers of amateur clubs at the Commercial Hotel last evening brought out a much larger attendance than was expected by the most sanguine. Some forty ball-players were present during the session, representing the following clubs: Liberty, Lakeside, Live Oak, Dreadnought, Enterprise, Pioneer, Unique, Lake View, Ætna, Glencoe, Nameless, Acme, University of Chicago, Franklin, Atlantic, Rogers' Park

STATE OF TRADE

The Loan Market Still Burdened with a Surplus of Funds.

But Borrowing Is More Active, and the Future Looks Bright.

The Produce Markets More Active—A Better Shipping Movement.

Wheat Irregular—The Fine Weather Makes Corn Very Weak.

FINANCIAL.

The banks still hold an excess of loanable funds beyond the demand, but the latter has increased in nearly every direction. The calls from the country for currency and rediscounts are noticeably larger; they are not felt equally by all the banks, but, as is usually the case at the opening of the season, the movement is irregular. The city sources of borrowing are absorbing more in some directions and less in others. Collections are much complained of by the customers of some banks, and are found satisfactory,—the difference being, no doubt, due to the progress of harvesting and marketing the crops in different places. Manufacturers are reported to be borrowing more freely, and the condition of the manufacturing interests of the city is evidently one of considerable prosperity. The banks get little patronage nowadays from Board of Trade operators, many of whom are increasing the surplus of the banks by paying their call loans.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers; the usual concessions are still made to outside independent borrowers, though not freely unless on short paper.

On the street there is little appearance of activity, the desirable paper being monopolized by the banks. Rates are 6@18 per cent.

New York exchange was weak, and sold at 50@75c discount between banks for $1,000.

The movement of currency to the country, though not felt by some of the banks, was, on the whole, larger than the average of last week. The clearings were $5,600,000.

SHRINKAGE IN MINING STOCKS.

The following comparative statement shows the extent of the shrinkage of California mining stocks since Aug. 10:

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 26.
Consolidated Virginia	350	329	297
Savage	150	145	83
Chollar Potosi	118	117	69
Justice	147	140	..
Yellow Jacket	95	99	65
Overman	77	80	40
Ophir	75	72	46
California	69	60	33
Best & Belcher	64	61	..
Hale & Norcross	65	53	35
Eureka Consolidated	50	42	..
Raymond & Ely	48	45	..
Crown Point	39	36	22
Belcher	29	29	19
Mexican	27	28	..
Imperial	12	13	8

THE REAL BASIS OF CALIFORNIA PROSPERITY.

In the last few years it has become evident that more of the real wealth of the Pacific Coast lay in its crops than in its gold and silver. The value of the wheat crop alone of California last year considerably exceeded that of its product of the precious metals. The vicissitudes of the mining stock market have no controlling influence over the interests of the State. The following synopsis made by an Eastern exchange from the articles of the California papers, on the condition of trade in that State, speaks well for a substantial present and future:

The San Francisco market reviews of last week are very jubilant over the commercial and financial prospects of their city and State, and, considering that trade and industry are somewhat depressed in the Atlantic States, it appears something like a tantalization when, in glorification of their rich harvests, the writers talk of the effect the immense sums which this month will pass into the hands of farmers will have upon trade, which is already visible in the improved shapes of the California merchants, and the cheerfulness with which various lines of goods are held. "Everything," says the *Market Review*, "has turned out fortunately for our merchants this fall,—a better crop than was expected, more money distributed, more than the greater purchasing power of gold in the spring, and the lessening of competition by its present fall." Dr. Tolland, the great landholder, who had 80,000 centals of wheat and 35,000 centals of oat, has sold out at $2.25 per cental; his tenants sold their this year's wheat to him at $1.65, and were well satisfied with their bargain, and he has been at the expense of warehousing and insurance. It is unanimously claimed that the money in the country will be used for Pacific enterprise stimulated, and emigration encouraged.

Among the most notable exhibits of California's good fortune are those of the savings banks of the State, of which thirteen—more than half—are in San Francisco, and they have 67,000 accounts,—a gain of 7,337 between January and July, as also a gain of over $4,000,000 in deposits, which are $60,000,000, and about the same amount in loans. The ordinary rate of interest returned is from 7.50 to 9.00 per cent per annum, and six companies do much the larger part of the business. The interior banks pay in a few instances 10 and 12 per cent, while others average from 6.50 to 9.00 per cent.

EFFECT IN NEW YORK OF THE CALIFORNIA FAILURE.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* of Saturday in its financial article says:

The suspension had comparatively little effect in Wall street, where the causes were pretty well understood. Gold advanced, but more because of complications between the Government, which depressed coupons, than because of the Bank of California failure, although on account of the latter $500,000 gold was transferred by telegraph from the Sub-Treasury to this city for Pacific account. Foreign exchange was, perhaps, duller than it would have been, but otherwise the effect on that market was imperceptible. Grime bankers' bills were, as yesterday, nominally 487 and 490@, actually about 488 and 489@. Stocks at first were feverish, but closed strong, with the exception of Panama, which fell 10 per cent, because of the report that the Bank of California people held a large amount of it.

PHILADELPHIA CAPITAL CAUTIOUS.

The call for capital from responsible business sources is still light, and although there is always a plenty of investments offered in the shape of stocks, bonds, mortgages, and other securities, yet the character of many of them is not such as to inspire confidence, or the prices are so high as to give ground for fear of a shrinkage of value. Then there are many persons who have more or less idle money who seem to distrust everything of the character of an investment which takes their funds and gives no personal security for either principal or interest. They fear that a "permanent" investment may become too permanent, and so prefer to employ their money in lending it to those whose ability and business standing is undoubted, and thus escape large losses even if they make but small gains. Rates show no material change from day to day.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	121¾	122
United States 5-20s of '65	116¾	116¾
United States 5-20s of '65, January and July	117¼	118
5-20s of '65—January and July	117¾	118¼
5-20s of '67—January and July	119¾	120¼
5-20s of '68—January and July	120¾	120¾
10-40s	119¾	119¾
United States new 5s of '81	115¼	115¾
United States currency 6s	125¾	..
Gold	114	114¼

Greenbacks closed at 87¾@87¾c on the dollar.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 486¼@489; cable transfers, London, 490; Paris, 513¾. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	518¼@513¾
Germany (reichsmarks)	94¾@ 95¾
Belgium (francs)	518¾@513¾
Holland (guilders)	40¾@ 41¾
Switzerland (francs)	518¾@513¾
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	27¾
Austria (paper florins)	43¾

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. bonds	103 & int.	104 & int.
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. sewerage	103 & int.	104 & int.
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. waterloan	103 & int.	104 & int.
Cook County, 7 ₰ ct. bonds, short date	103 & int.	104 & int.
Cook County 7 ₰ cent bonds, long date	104 & int.	105 & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds		95 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	250	..
First National Bank	170	..
Fifth National Bank	200	..
German National Bank	200	..
Corn Exchange National Bank	175	..
City National Bank	130	135
State National Bank	100	103
National Bank of Illinois	112	113
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	105	110
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	155	160
Union National Bank	..	130
Union Stock-Yard National	100	..
Hide and Leather Bank	103	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	145	..
City Railway, West Side, ex. div.	130	135
City Railway, North Side	121	..
Traders' Insurance Company	120	..
Chamber of Commerce	75	..
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	140	..
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	87	88
Pullman Palace Car Company	93¾	95¾
Exposition stock	30	..

LATER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Gold opened at 114 and closed at 114¼, the two extremes of the day. The rates paid for borrowing were 1 6-4 and 1 3-4 per diem and 6, 7, 8, and 2 per cent per annum. At the close loans were made flat.

Government and railroad bonds were firm. State securities quiet.

The stock market opened firm, but afterwards became weak, and prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent except in Western Union, which fell off from 83¾ to 81¾. Lake Shore declined from 61¾ to 60¾, Northwestern from 41¾ to 40¾, preferred; from 56¾ to 55¾, St. Paul from 37¾ to 37½, preferred from 64¾ to 63¾, Pacific Mail from 36 to 37½, Rock Island from 108¼ to 107¾, Union Pacific from 74¾ to 73¾, Ohio's from 19 to 18¾, and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph from 21 to 20¾. Erie was firm, and advanced to 16½, in sympathy with the improvement at London. At the second call the market was steadier at a fractional recovery. Stocks were heavy and lower during the last hour of business, but became a little steadier at the close. Western Union declined to 80¾, Pacific Mail to 37, Lake Shore to 60, Northwestern to 40, preferred to 55, Rock Island to 107¾, St. Paul to 36¾, preferred to 62¾, Union Pacific to 71¾, Hannibal & St. Jo. to 15¾, and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph to 19@19¾. In the final dealings Erie advanced to 16¾ and Wells, Fargo & Co. to 78. The market otherwise was weak and despondent. The decline of the afternoon was caused by a flood of unfavorable rumors, none of which could be fully authenticated up to the close of business. The *Commercial* says a telegram from Baltimore to Messrs. Van Schaak & Co., of Broad street, in reply to their inquiry on the subject, says there is not a word of truth as to any bank trouble in that city. This is on authority that cannot be questioned. As far as we are advised we have no doubt that over $1,000,000 demand loans on stocks in which Mr. Jay Gould is supposed to have an interest were called in to-day and promptly met. The calls were not made from distrust in the security, which were in ample margin, but because the bankers lending the money had other uses for it.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange were 137,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 64,000 Western Union, 14,000 Northwestern common, 3,200 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Erie, and 18,000 Lake Shore.

Money market easy; 2@4.

Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6.

Customs receipts, $525,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $100,000.

Clearings, $18,000,000.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 486¾@489.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	123¼	Coupons, '68	120¾
Coupons, '64	116¾	New 5s	117¾
Coupons, '65	118¾	10-40s, regular	115¾
Coupons, '65, new	115¾	10-40s, coupons	119¾
Coupons, '67	120¾	Currency 6s	123

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	50	Virginia, new	39
Tennessee, new	50	Missouri	101¾
Virginia, old	39		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	80¾	Rock Island	107¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	St. Paul	36¾
Adams Express	101	St. Paul pfd	62¾
Wells-Fargo	77	Wabash	7
American	80	Wabash pfd	17
United States	43¾	Fort Wayne	60¾
New York Central	104	Terre Haute	6¾
Erie	16¾	Terre Haute pfd	21
Erie pfd	36	Chicago & Alton	100
Harlem	134¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	102½
Harlem preferred	130	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Michigan Central	63	Indiana Central	14¾
Union Pacific stock	73¾	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111
Lake Shore	60	Hannibal & St. Joe.	22¾
Clev. & Pittsburg	89	Del., Lack & Wil.	120
Northwestern	40¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	19¾
Northwestern pfd	54¾	Central Pac. bonds	101¾
C., C., C. & I.	52½	U. P. bonds	102¾
Illinois Central	98	New Jersey Central	119

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Aug. 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

Howe et, s w cor of Sophia st, e f, 20x194 6-12 ft, with improvements, dated Aug. 30 ..... $ 5,700

Pine st, s w cor of Schiller st, e f, 25 ft, 10 inlley, with buildings, dated Aug. 30 600

Ashland av, 60 ft s of Adams st, e f, 50x200 ft, dated Aug. 30 11,500

Union st, 126 ft s of Maxwell st, w f, 25x87½ ft, dated Aug. 18 1,250

West Monroe st, 203 3-10 ft w of Throop av, n f, 75x124 ft, dated June 1 25,000

Homan av, 50 ft e of Eighteenth st, e f, 50x125 2-10 ft, dated June 1 1,200

Wilcox st, w of and near Rockwell st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 25 2,500

Vine st, 564½ ft n of North av, e f, 68 7-10x66 8-10 ft, with building, dated Aug. 30 1,750

Same as the above, dated Aug. 6, 1875 1,775

Thirty-third st, 144 ft e of Jones st, n f, undivided ¾ of 24x126 ft, dated Aug. 14 600

Augusta st, 200 ft w of Elston av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 30 650

Central Park Boulevard, n e cor of St. Louis av, s f, 49¾x175 ft, dated Aug. 27 3,000

Central Park Boulevard, 49¾ f e of St. Louis av, s f, 24x175 ft, dated Aug. 27 2,000

North La Salle st, 75 ft n of Superior st, e f, 25 x40 ft, dated Aug. 30 1,650

Kinzie st, n w cor of LaSalle st, s f, 40x100 ft, dated Aug. 26 10,000

Wabash av, 148¾ ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, 50 x164½ ft, dated Aug. 24 10,000

Arnold st, 283½ ft n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, undivided ¾ of 83½x125 ft, dated Aug. 28 1,600

WORDS OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

George st, 248 ft s of Shefield av, n f, 50x125½ ft, dated Aug. 26 ..... $ 1,100

George st, 298 ft s of Sheffield av, n f, 50x125½ ft, dated May 16, 1874 1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-second st, 300 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x 125 ft, dated Aug. 20 1,000

Arnold st, 258 3-10 ft n of Sixty-first st, w f, 27 x125 ft, dated Aug. 30 3,000

150x162½ ft, dated Aug. 27 6,000

COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls.	4,284	3,880	5,502	3,147
Wheat, bu.	100,786	187,810	201,281	240,749
Corn, bu.	182,755	211,995	287,492	131,400
Oats, bu.	87,630	92,834	91,184	40,587
Rye, bu.	6,350	2,474	..	1,154
Barley, bu.	15,000	7,767	5,640	5,048
Grass seed, lbs.	346,335	360,175	116,642	255,332
Flax seed	118,635	440,296	24,400	172,000
Broom-corn	..	1,000	..	2,312
Cured meats, lbs	44,170	9,600	1,035,001	553,736
Beef, brls	..	..	133	254
Pork, brls	65	..	923	148
Lard, lbs	..	6,530	1,484,250	696,736
Tallow, lbs	9,500	11,229	..	3,000
Butter, lbs	108,997	53,555	182,850	113,370
Live hogs, No.	3,219	6,332	3,336	6,346
Cattle, No.	994	311	2,209	1,746
Sheep, No.	2,109	331	1,892	..
Hides, lbs.	136,385	67,100	178,715	78,367
Highwines, brls	66	908	54	906
Coal, lbs.	46,489	60,846	174,438	252,050
Potatoes, brls	688	1,031	..	83
Lumber, No. ft.	5,729,000	6,322,000	3,117,945	2,666,925
Shingles, No.	440,000	2,220,000	1,276,000	1,370,000
Lath, No.	490,000	265,000	139,000	256,000
Salt, brls	76	24,497	3,648	6,027
Poultry, lbs.	1,137	725	..	..
Poultry, coops	183	..	277	..
Game, pkgs	82	..	148	..
Eggs, pkgs	772	..	33	33
Cheese, bxs	1,508	1,636	563	362
Dried fruit, lbs.	..	3,227	110	..
Gr. apples, brls	864	668	..	..

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 4,186 bu wheat, 5,222 bu corn, 1,470 bu oats, 3,945 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Monday morning: 1 car rejected winter wheat, 6 cars No. 1 spring, 20 cars No. 2, 14 cars No. 3 do, 127 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade do (233 wheat, of which 232 are new); 68 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed corn, 281 cars and 237,000 bu No. 2 do, 49 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade do (443 corn); 30 cars white oats, 74 cars No. 2 do, 34 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade do (143 oats); 17 cars new No. 2 rye, 21 cars rejected do; 3 cars new No. 2 barley, 7 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do. Total (363 cars), 419,000 bu. Inspected out: 171,640 bu wheat, 215,524 bu corn, 34,161 bu oats, 983 bu rye, 2,962 bu barley.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	19,468	28,988	29,264	315,377
By lake	27	169,000	..	..
To Buffalo	4,580	435,186	226,004	62,293
To Erie	500	31,500	40,000	..
To Oswego	..	..	41,734	..
To Ogdensburg	..	201	68,946	..
To Huron	961	..	66,843	..
To other U. S. ports	76	..	17,182	3,177
To Montreal	..	16,000	2,000	..
To Kingston	..	..	31,000	..
To other C. ports	..	..	33,000	..
Totals	25,813	520,810	1179,372	400,736
Taken for city	..	26,330	35,424	15,749

Also, 4,284 bu rye and 38,550 bu barley shipped by rail.

The exports of wheat from New York last week appear to have exceeded those from the four ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We do not exactly see how that is, but have no doubt the statisticians are right, because—well, because——. Oh, bother! We *know* the answer to that conundrum; give us a hard one.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and very irregular. Excepting in corn there was a very good demand for cash breadstuffs to fill contracts expiring this month, and prices were generally well sustained; while the feeling for future was not so strong, and corn and oats weakened under the expectation of big supplies. The reports of the grain prospects in the Northwest are improving in tone, and supplemented by advices of a big potato crop. The shipping movement was more liberal yesterday, and the feeling in freights by lake was a shade firmer, though there was no advance. Shippers are all the more willing to operate, as freights generally take an upward turn in September, though it is not expected that any big figures will be realized this autumn.

Dry goods were in fair demand at steady prices. A gradually-increasing attendance of interior buyers is observable, but the continued summer weather tends to delay the movement in fall and winter fabrics. There was moderate activity in the grocery trade, with no important change in prices. All of the staple articles, with the exception of sugars, were firm, and most side goods were also held at very full rates. The butter market was firm under light supplies and a free local and shipping demand. Cheese remains quiet and steady as previously quoted. No changes were apparent in the fish market. The scarcity of cod continues, but ample supplies are expected soon, and no change has been made in the quotations. Lake fish, mackerel, and other descriptions are plenty. The dried fruit market was reported only fairly active, but jobbers anticipate an unusually good fall trade, and are holding their stocks with increased firmness. The quotations of prunes, apples, blackberries, and raspberries were advanced. Other varieties remain as before. In the canned goods market no changes were apparent, trade remaining inactive at former quotations. There is an active demand for grain bags, but stocks are large, and the tone of the market is not specially buoyant, though very full prices are being realized for the leading brands. Prices of coal and wood remain without change. Leather is in better request than for some time previous, but the market is still lacking in activity. Oils ruled quiet, with lard, linseed, turpentine, and carbon ruling firm. Hay remains quiet and unchanged. Hides were steady. There was a light movement in wool at former quotations.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports of the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending Aug. 28.	Week ending Aug. 21.	Week ending Aug. 28, 1874.
Flour, brls	43,030	58,342	61,456
Wheat, bu	685,786	1,254,201	746,451
Corn, bu	336,124	455,246	529,508
Rye, bu	6,335	8,321	312
Pork, brls	3,431	2,786	2,679
Lard, lbs	1,841,787	1,618,045	1,294,120
Bacon, lbs	4,431,094	4,488,723	3,701,135

*From seven points.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and less steady, but averaged about the same as on Saturday. Hogs were in rather light supply, and firmer, but New York was easier. Operators here held off longer than usual, from which it was inferred that there were very few outside orders on the floor; and the subsequent business was largely the changing over incident to the approach of the dividing line between two months.

MESS PORK—Was active, and declined 15c per brl under rather free offerings for September, but recovered towards the close. Sales were reported of 135 brls cash at $20.12½@20.35; 350 brls do (part special brand) at $20.35; 6,500 brls seller September at $20.12½@ 20.40; 8,500 brls seller October at $20.25@20.50; and 1,000 brls seller the year at $18.12½@18.20. Total 16,485 brls. The market closed firm at $20.20 cash or seller September; $20.40 for October; and $18.20 seller the year. Extra prime was nominal at $14.00.

LARD—Was more active and rather weak, declining 10c per 100 lbs, though averaging about the same as on Saturday. Liverpool was unchanged, and New York was lower. Sales were reported of 50 tcs (summer) at $13.10 cash; 3,500 tcs seller September at $13.00@ 13.05; 4,000 tcs seller October at $13.17½@13.20; and 250 tcs seller the year at $12.00. Total, 7,800 tcs. The market closed tame at $13.00 cash or seller September; $13.15@13.17½ for October, and $12.00 seller the year.

MEATS—Were in moderate demand and a shade firmer. Several orders were on the market, limited to the views of sellers, but holders generally refused to advance, which buyers could not concede except in a few cases. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller last half September, at 8¼c; 400 pcs do at 8¼c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 11½c; 50,000 lbs short clears (part seller last half September) at 11¾c; 10,000 lbs do at 12c; 75 tcs sweet-pickled hams (10-lbs) at 11c. The market closed at 8¼c for shoulders, cash or seller September, and 8¾c for do seller October; 11¾c for long clears, cash or seller September, and 12c for do seller October; 11¾c for short ribs, cash or seller September, and 11¾c for do seller October; 11¾c for short clears, cash or seller September, and 12¼c for do seller October; boxed meats ¼c higher than the price for loose lots. Long and short clear, boxed, quoted at 11¾c; and long cut hams at 13¾@13¾c. Summer-cured English meats 8¼c for shoulders, 12½c for Cumberlands, boxed; 11¾c for long clears; and 11¾c for short ribs do; sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, 10¾@11c. Bacon meats quoted at 13¾@14½c for hams, 9¾c for shoulders, 14¾c for short ribs, and 15c for short clears—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 8@10c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged at $8.50 for mess; $5.50 for extra mess; and $24.00@26.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8¾@9c for packers'.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, the buying being done only by local dealers, and they wanted but little. Shippers were out of the market. Winters were easier; white springs were unchanged, the stocks being quite small. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters at $7.75; 435 brls spring extras on private terms; 100 brls unsound do at $5.60. Total, 635 brls. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.50@7.75; common to good do, $6.75@6.62½; choice spring extras, $6.00@6.25; spring superfines, $5.75@4.50; rye flour, $5.25@5.40.

BRAN—Was more active and easier. Sales were 50 tons at $15.00@15.50 on track and $15.00 free on board. The market closed rather weak, the offerings being in excess of the demand.

CORN-MEAL—Was nominal at $26.00@26.50 per ton for coarse.

WHEAT—Was less active, and averaged about ½c higher, in a very irregular way. The early European advices reported a better speculative demand in Liverpool, and a firmer feeling in consequence. This gave rise to a stronger tone here, though it was chiefly local, the short interest buying rather freely, but the fine weather brought out increased offerings towards the end of the session, and the market weakened. It was reported to be raining in some parts of the Northwest, and a rather small proportion of the receipts belonged to No. 1 spring. The receipts of No. 2 spring were larger than expected, which also tended to strengthen prices. The chief feature of the market was the increased discount on October deliveries; it will need to be fully 2c per bu to induce the holders of a liberal increase in the receipts of No. 2 next month, joined to the fact that there was no pressure to sell September wheat, the longs having their business well in hand. There was a fair demand for cash No. 2 to fill August contracts, for which the premium was fully 3c per bu at one time, though buyers refused to pay that later. The lower grades were also taken rather freely for shipment. Recent estimates of the yield of No. 1 spring have been puzzled operations not a little, the figures being so widely different as to suggest that some of it is more guess work. If it should prove true, as some of them think it, that the Central Illinois will turn out 50 per bu, 000,000 bu more than the average, or nearly 600,000 bu per week extra through the crop year, that fact will make all the difference between a brisk demand and a slow one, and enable sellers in the United States to cast a majority vote in deciding the prices of the future. The present attitude of New York indicates that a dealers there are equally uncertain. The fact of large receipts yesterday tended to make buyers cautious, but did not induce a decline. Seller September opened at $1.13, rose to $1.15½, moved to $1.15¾, advanced to $1.13¾, and declined to $1.14¾ at the close. Seller October sold at $1.14@1.15¾, closing at the inside. Seller the year was almost nominal at $1.13¾@1.16. Seller the month, cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.16¾@1.19, closing dull at the inside, with a slight preference for immediate delivery. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24; 342,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.16¾@ $1.19; 25,400 bu No. 3 do at $1.11@1.13; 30,400 bu rejected do at 99@99¾c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; and 400 bu do at 78c. Total, 299,400 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and firm. The only sale reported was of 400 bu No. 1 at $1.35. No. 2 was unmentioned.

CORN—Was active and weak, declining 1¾c per bu under continuous fine weather, which is making corn at the rate of not far from 10,000,000 bu per day, and will maintain the largest crop ever gathered if it only continue a few days longer. The clearer skies and high temperature brought out a good many country orders to sell for future delivery, and that depressed prices, the subsequently reported heaviness in New York being simply a response to our own. The short interest took hold quite freely, some pretty long lines being covered, and the demand was so good that it steadied the market by noon without an hour, but the offerings continued after the demand slackened, and again "heaviness prevailed." A good many local dealers were anxious to sell on the chance of corn going to the neighborhood of 50c with continued fine weather, and few felt inclined to go long of the prospect. Seller October opened at 65¾c, declined to 63¾c, closing at 63¾c. Seller September sold at 62¾@64¼c, closing at 62¾c. Seller the year sold at 47¾@48¾c, closing at 47¾@47¾c. Cash No. 2 sold at 69¾@63¾c, closing at 65c, which was the official price for seller the month. Cash sales were reported of 24,000 bu high mixed at 64@65¼c (closing at 64c); 58,000 bu No. 2 at 63¾@65¾c; 35,000 bu rejected at 60¾@61¾c; 400 bu extra at 66c; and 3,200 bu by sample at 59@64c. Total, 373,200 bu.

OATS—This market was active for cash lots and this month's delivery, there being some fear of a squeeze at the close of the month (to-day), and only car lots of cash could be bought, while for longer deliveries the market was weak and declining. The receipts of the new crop are getting to be quite liberal, and, with a good deal of talk, causing dealers on the longer deliveries to shade previous rates. Seller the month sold early at 40¼c to quite freely later at 40c, while several settlements were made toward the close as low as 39¾@39¾c. It is probable that as soon as it can be shown that no corner will be formed for the closing of the month that there will be a heavy drop in cash property. Seller September opened at 36¾c, sold off to 35¾c, and closed alone. Seller October sold from about ¾c below September to the year price, closing at 34c. Seller the year dropped from 34¾c to 33¾c, closing at 34c. No. 2 cash was in demand at 40c, with only car-lots on sale. Rejected opened at 33c, and sold from that later at 34c. Samples were less plenty and sold well. Sales were reported of 13,200 bu No. 2 at 40c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 35c; 9,000 bu rejected at 34c; and 800 bu unmerchantable at 27c on track; 16,000 bu by sample at 39@44c, as to condition. Total, 34,800 bu.

RYE—A stronger market was quotable for cash and the month's delivery to also slightly better for longer deliveries. Cash property is quite wanted for fall, and it is thought prices will rule still higher at the close of the month, as not near enough can be obtained to fill contracts. Seller August closed at 84@85c, while 76c was about the price for September, and 61c for October, No. 2 was wanted at 84@85c, and rejected at 68c. Sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 84c; 400 bu at 85c; 400 bu at 87c; 400 bu at 88c; and 400 bu rejected at 68c. Total, 1,200 bu.

BARLEY—This market was neglected and dull, with a decline of 10@20c per bu from the closing on Saturday, there being no little demand that those having selling orders had to accept lower rates. Seller September sold at $1.07 early to closing slow at $1.06. Seller October dropped from $1.04½ to $1.04 during the same time. No. 2 cash was lower at $1.07@1.09; No. 3 was hardly wanted at 82@83c; white rejected brought 65c. Samples were in good request at full relative rates. Sales were 400 bu No. 2 at $1.07; 400 bu do at $1.09; 1,200 bu rejected at 65c; 400 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu at 87c; 1,200 bu at $1.15; 1,600 bu at $1.20, all on track. Total, 5,600 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was a shade firmer, with sales for September at $1.14¼@1.15, closing at $1.14¾. Seller October ranged at $1.14¼@1.14¾, closing at $1.14¾. Seller the year entirely nominal.

Corn was easier. Seller September sold early at 62¾c, declined to 62¼c, closing at 62½c. Seller October opened at 64½c, declined to 63¾c, and closed at 63¾c. Seller the year sold at 47¾@47¾c.

Oats were easier. Seller the month sold at 36¾@ 37¼c, closing at 36¾c. Seller September ranged at 34@34½c, closing at 34c. Seller October sold at 33¾@ 34c, closing at 33¾c. Seller the year neglected.

Barley was inactive and nominal at $1.06 for September, and $1.04 for October.

Pork was a shade firmer, with sales for September at $20.30@20.35, closing with $20.30 bid. Seller October sold from $20.35 to $20.45, closing at $20.40 bid. Seller the year neglected.

Lard sold at $13.02½ for September, but at the close $12.95 was the best bid. Seller October sold at $13.10, closing at that figure. Seller the year quotable at 12c.

Shoulders sold as be for cash, loose.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—The market was weak and closed 1c lower, at $2.34@2.38.

BROOM-CORN—There were a few orders received, but they were for moderate amounts, and the volume of sales was light. Prices showed no quotable variation; Good to choice hurl, 12½@13c; brush that will work into a choice hurl broom, 11¼@ 12¼c; fair to good do, 10@10½c; inferior brush, 8½@ 9½c; crooked, 6½@8c.

BUTTER—The butter trade was as active as the limited supply would admit of, ready sales being found for all merchantable grades. Prices were firm all around, and we continue to quote: Choice to extra yellow, 25@29c; medium to good grades, 18@21c; inferior to common, 12@16c.

BAGGING—An active demand exists, and stocks are being steadily reduced, but the supply on hand is still large, and dealers find it impossible to do more than sustain former quotations. We repeat our list: Stark, 30½c; Lewiston, 29½c; Montaup, 29½c; American A, 27½c; Amoskeag, 28c; Otter Creek, 28c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14½@15½c; do 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do double, 25@26c; wool-sacks, 50@ 52c.

CHEESE—Remains quiet and steady. There are no large stocks in store, but the supply is in every way ample and orders are promptly filled at former quotations, or at 10½@11¼c for good to prime factory.

COAL—Prices remain as before and are firm, both for hard and soft varieties. We quote: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, range and nut, $9.50; do, egg, $9.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.00; Illinois, $4.00@5.00.

EGGS—Fresh offerings were in demand at 14c; state lots sold at 12@13c.

FISH—No changes were reported. Cod is temporarily scarce, but otherwise the stocks are in good shape. There was a quiet trade at the annexed quotations: No. 1 white fish, ½-brl, $4.75; No. 2 do, $4.65@4.70; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $10.00@11.00; No. 1, $7.50@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.60@1.70; No. 1 bay kits, $1.25@1.30; large family kits, 90c@$1.00; bank codfish, $5.00@5.50; dry codfish, $4.00@4.50; smoked cod, $5.00@5.50; Labrador herring, split, bris, $8.00@8.20; do, 5-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.00@ 7.25; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 44@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The speculators have a full control of the domestic fruit market, and we have to note a further advance in apples, blackberries, and raspberries. The extreme prices now current have created a diminished demand, orders now being restricted to such amounts as are required to supply immediate wants. Imported fruits remain quiet, except prunes and currants. The former are scarce and higher: **PORKIGN**—Dates, 6½@7c; figs, drums, 12½@15c; figs, fancy layers, 16@18c; Turkish prunes, 10½@12c; French prunes, 11¼@12c; raisins, layers, $2.30@2.35; loose Muscatel, $3.65@3.85; Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 27@28c; lemon peel, 18@ 20c. **DOMESTIC**—Alden apples, 1½@2c; evaporated apples, 10½@10¾c; Indiana and Illinois, 8¾@9c; peaches, halves, 10½@10¾c; do, mixed, 9¾@10c; do, pared, 20@22c; blackberries, 10½@11¼c; raspberries, 30@32c; plums, 10@10½c; cher

LOCAL POLITICS.

People Who Want Places on the Opposition Ticket.

Mr. Hesing and His Chances for the County Treasurership.

What Will Be Done Concerning the Two Judges.

Ashton's Hopes and Intentions—Dan O'Hara Again in the Field.

The Minor Offices.

Although rather early in the season, the question of local politics is becoming encouragingly warm in Chicago and Cook County. The matter of national politics hardly, if at all, enters into the approaching struggle, which circumstance leaves a comparatively open field for a free and blood-stirring fight. The municipal imbroglio, too, produces a kind of uncertainty as to whether there will or will not be a city election this fall, in case the Supreme Court should fail to decide the pending issue before the November election.

The Republicans are early in the field, and have already signified their policy—to fight the battle out on the old line without fear or favor. Certain of

THE OLD DEMOCRATS,

termed "irreconcilables" by the fusionists, who have run things since 1873, talk seriously of organizing a straight ticket, and the Jeffersonian Club, by a resolution recently passed, would appear to favor that idea. Chief among those who believe that the bones of Andrew Jackson should be exhumed are St. Clair Sutherland, John Garrick, Justice N. B. Boyden, Col. Baldwin, William T. Daniels, I. N. Stiles, and other gentlemen who fail to see the beauty of electing men to office without regular party credentials. There is hardly a doubt that this party will nominate a ticket, but it is confidently expected that they will take care to place thereon such nominees of the Opposition, or irregular Democratic party, as will give them strength, and at the same time an appearance of victory if it should by any possibility happen that the Republicans were vanquished in November, which, judging by recent developments and by the spirit displayed at the Pacific Hotel meeting, is by no means probable.

But the chief interest of the men in power centres in what is called the People's or Opposition party. This is

THE GRAND MONGREL COMBINATION

of the nineteenth century. Numerous strange bedfellows sleep side by side and caress one another for the benefit of this singular coalition. Its great and shining lights are A. C. Hesing, his son Washington, Dan O'Hara, Frank Agnew, John Corcoran, Col. Geary, H. H. Miller, John M. Bourne, George Von Hollen, Mike Evans, Ed Phillips, W. J. Onahan, Charley Dennehey, James J. McGrath, Egbert Jamieson, Barney Caulfield, Michael C. Hickey, and a host of others more or less interested in the grand game of official "grab." Around these and their lieutenants the German and Irish masses, and a certain American element, rally under the name of the People's party. It is said that the men with whom the nominees of the Republican party will have to do battle at the approaching election.

COUNTY OFFICES.

In the county the following offices are to be run for: County Treasurer, Judge of the Superior Court, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Clerk of the Superior Court, together with five County Commissionerships and a few other offices of minor importance. Of course the Treasurership is the great prize—doubly great this year and next for the reason that the city taxes, levied under the general law, will be collected by the county, and the Treasurer thereof will have the benefit of the interest accruing from the combined funds. It is a magnificent stake, and no wonder that so many patriots aspire to fill so profitable a position.

After the Opposition nominate Mr. A. C. Hesing, a man so well known as a politician that to biographize him would be superfluous. He is spending all his energies to secure the nomination, and, despite the many fouls that have existed and still exist between him and prominent Oppositionists, his friends claim that he is the only man capable of calling out the solid German vote. This is partly due to his past vigorous career, and also to the influence of the *Staats-Zeitung*. Many Germans dislike Mr. Hesing, because they say he is dictatorial, but nearly all acknowledge that he is unrivaled as a campaigner, and great as a wire-worker. Besides, they have a kind of national pride in the rough and ready Cromwell, who is audacious, inconsistent, forcible, fresh, wily, bluff, genial, persuading, and bestowing, all by turns. Mr. Hesing is a man formed by nature to browbeat others, but there is no case on record where he has ever been successfully browbeaten himself, although he has occasionally suffered defeat when he least expected it.

As regards the feeling of the Irish toward Mr. Hesing, it may be said that, while they do not generally regard him with favor in a personal sense, they admire his pluck as a politician, and would, no doubt, give him their votes in preference to scratching him for another German, or even an American on the Republican ticket. Should the Republicans nominate a popular Irishman, the Celtic vote would be heavily divided, and the chances of Mr. Hesing's success would be very materially diminished.

While O'Hara, Onahan, Sheridan, and the other Irish politicians stand to Hesing, the latter's position will remain strong. But they are not "rock-rooted." The slightest split in the Irish ranks will be the signal for German distrust and the disruption of the Oppositionists. There are clouds even now in the horizon that go to indicate such a result. If some strong German would take the field for the Treasurership with the Republicans, it would have the same effect on the German vote as regards Mr. Hesing, as the nomination of an Irishman would have on the Irish vote. Therefore, the Republicans have a knife that will cut either way.

GEORGE VON HOLLEN,

a man popular with Irish and German in about equal proportion, is also in the field, and has been for several months. George is determined not to back out, and will enter the Convention to fight Hesing or anybody else who may come up for the position.

"Buffalo" Miller quit the field the very moment that Hesing was announced, and has been working assiduously in his interest ever since.

MICHAEL KEELY,

familiarly known as "Mike," a popular Irish wholesale liquor merchant, is also in the field, and has expressed a determination to see the matter out, no matter who may be opposed to him. "Mike" would be a very strong man among his own countrymen, but how he would take with the mass of the German voters is rather doubtful. And, it is commonly admitted, the Germans will not stand the Irish having all the fat offices, while they simply do the voting. The Irish have won the Sheriff's office and the City Treasurership, and the candidacy of a Hibernian for the County Treasurership would cap the climax of Teutonic disgust. Of course, any man having the misfortune to be born in the United States cannot hope to be anything higher than a Mayor or an Alderman.

Some other candidates are mentioned in connection with this office, but the parties specified are the only men who will have a show for nomination.

THE JUDGES.

Notwithstanding the praiseworthy efforts made by the lawyers and others to dissociate the bench from politics, the chances are that the People's party will place two Judges on their ticket,—one in place of Gary, of the Superior, and another in place of Tree, of the Circuit Court. For these positions the names most frequently mentioned are T. Lyle Dickey, M. F. Tuley, Ben Ayer, and Hiram Barber, Jr. The latter got beaten in his contest for the Judgeship with the late Judge Porter, of the Superior Court, but he developed considerable strength among his own profession. Sam Ashton is also an aspirant, as the same person has been heretofore, and with very poor success. He will do all in his power to carry the Convention, and should he fail in that, will, it is said, dare the issue on an independent ticket. Egbert Jamieson, present City Attorney, is likewise mentioned. So far as known, Dickey and Barber are ahead with the "People's what-is-it" for the vacant Judgeships.

The Clerk of the Superior Court so many names have been mentioned that it would be impossible to say who has the inside track. This much it is safe to say: if a German heads the county ticket, an Irishman will have to foot it, and vice versa.

CITY OFFICES.

Should it be agreed to call a municipal election this fall, confusion worse confounded will enter the opposition army. Colvin has many friends among those who placed him in power, but he is known to be inflexibly opposed to a city election until the Supreme Court has been heard from, and, worse than all, he is accused of coquetting with the Republicans—in fact, of flirting desperately with those dreadful men. Consequently there is distrust among the faithful, and the names of Partridge, McVicker, and Thomas Hoyne are suggested as eligible candidates for the Mayoralty. In any case Mr. Colvin will be called upon to show his colors, and the chances are more than even that they will be Republican, every thread of them.

DAN O'HARA

is said to be a candidate for re-election as City-Treasurer, in which case few if any will care to take the field in the Convention against him. It is said that Dan pledged himself, when last elected, not to run for that office again, but politicians are not remarkable for a retentive memory where promises are concerned, more especially when money is to be made out of convenient absent-mindedness. William J. Onahan and Mark Sheridan have been hinted at for this office, and the name of Capt. Tom Brenan, Dan O'Hara's Chief Clerk, is not last among the mentioned. It is almost certain, however, that if Dan wants the office he can have it.

THE OTHERS.

The City Collectorship has shrunk to almost nothing since the adoption by the Council of the ordinance to collect the taxes of 1875 under the General Revenue law, and, as a consequence, nobody seems to be particular about the matter.

For City-Attorney the people mentioned are legion, but there is nothing to indicate who the coming man will be. If the Scandinavians can furnish a lawyer of sufficient calibre, it is not improbable that the Opposition would fling the sop to that element.

Regarding the Aldermen to be elected, it will be any man's chance, and it would be impossible to name the possible candidates, of whom there will be about fifty in every ward or district. Taken all in all, it may be fairly said in terse, if ungrammatical, language, "Things is mixed."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE PAVEMENT QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—In last Sunday's TRIBUNE I noticed an editorial upon pavements, the value and wear of different materials now used, and your recommendation of cedar wood for pavements because of its durability. Cedar is far more preferable than pine for pavements. At the same time it is more costly; it exists in limited quantities, is of slow growth, and its pecuniary value would be greatly enhanced if generally adopted for the purpose suggested.

In place of cedar I would suggest the use of tamarack wood for pavements, which grows in great abundance throughout Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota; it is of value to no one but the farmer, who uses it for sheds, fences, and fuel. Tamarack wood is resinous, is equally as tough and durable as cedar, is heavier and more solid. Not having the value in the manufacturing world that cedar has, it can be obtained more cheaply. The average diameter of cedar trees is from 3 to 4 inches, while tamaracks average from 6 to 7 inches; the percentage of sound wood is in favor of the tamarack, because you will have less bark and sapwood surface (sectional) to each pavement block. I have cited diameters as found in dense woods, not isolated trees, which grow much larger. In regard to the durability of tamarack, I will relate an instance: While in Wisconsin last week, I saw a tamarack hitching-post removed from the ground which was placed there twelve years ago. It had nearly rotted off at the ground surface; above and below the ground the post was comparatively sound. Tamarack used as pavement-blocks would not be subjected to a similar exposure; the top of the block being the surface of the street, there would be no chance for "between wind and water," as is the case with hitching and fence posts. Farmers in Wisconsin who have used tamarack for fences say that the life of a tamarack fence post is ten years. There are thousands of acres of tamarack in the Northwest which might be profitably utilized in this way; otherwise it will eventually decay and fall to the ground in the swamps where it grows. That locust, chestnut, juniper or white cedar, cypress, and larch hold the first place in the catalogue of trees for hardness, strength, and durability. Many of these mentioned are better material for pavement than pine, yet none are so plentiful unless it be the tamarack. Many persons will know it by its similarity to the larch. In Canada tamarack is used profitably as crossties for railways. I am not aware that our own railways have ever attempted using it.

After all, it is not the quality or kind of wood which will insure durable pavements, but the manner in which it is laid upon the ground; a good, durable road-covering, or pavement, is but a water-tight roof, capable of shedding water, letting none through its surface, and here is where pavement-blocks of round or irregular shape (such as the cedar, tamarack, or the Wykoff pavement), are bad in an economical view. The present rectangular-shaped pine block admits of a system of ramming between blocks, so that the interstices are filled with tar and gravel, making the pavement comparatively water-tight. This ramming will be done equally as successfully if done where round or irregular shaped blocks are used, and unless a wooden pavement is kept free from dampness, arising from beneath its surface, it is useless to attempt to preserve such pavements, and dampness will constantly arise if the road-covering or pavement be leaky.

It has been demonstrated that the cost of repairs and reconstruction of wooden pavement is equivalent to the first cost once in five and a half years, if it lasts seven years. Fifty years gives a total cost of over $260 per square of 100 superficial feet. At an approximate cost the same area laid with granite will cost about $60, and will last fifty years, provided that the stones are cut with square edges all around so that they may be turned when worn down, and porphyry will last nearly as long; both of these materials can be had in Missouri. The stones should be laid edgewise, with a top surface resembling in appearance the Nicholson pavement. Streets paved in this manner are far less objectionable than flagstones, which should not be tolerated in a city.

Your statement in Sunday's TRIBUNE that the "only valid objection to the wood pavement is its costliness on account of rapid decay" is well said, and to meet this objection in a wise and proper manner more labor and material, or, to be brief, more money must be expended in preparing the street-surface for the wooden pavement. The present method of laying it is but a makeshift, and every year this fact grows more apparent. Wooden pavements are preferable to all other kinds in many respects, but, like many other things in this world, they are expensive if cheaply constructed. W. F. G.

EXTORTION AND SWINDLING IN GAS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The public outcry against the outrageous exactions of our local gas companies has been so oft repeated, and the appeals to the Common Council for redress so frequent and uniformly unavailing, that only one hope of deliverance now remains to our long-suffering gas consumers. The press alone can successfully inaugurate and carry on a crusade against the monstrous system of fraud and extortion practiced by the gas monopolies of the city.

Do you demand a justification for the use and publication of these epithets? I leave to your more experienced pen the duty of characterizing the nefarious methods and agencies by which the two existing companies have hitherto succeeded in ruling out all competition in the supply of gas. Repeated efforts have been made both at Springfield and in the City Council to secure for new companies the privilege of laying gas-pipes in the public streets, accompanied by bona fide proposals to supply gas to the corporation and to private consumers at a rate materially below that charged by the present monopolies, and these efforts have proved futile and abortive. You know why.

What I desire to call public attention to in this communication is, first, the exaction in price, and, secondly, the pernicious method of enforcing payment by penalty. The price charged is $4 per thousand, and, if the monthly bill is paid at the Gas Company's office on or before the 10th of each month, a discount of $1 per thousand is allowed. Even the reduced rate of $3 is in excess of the price charged for gas in nearly all the leading cities, and certainly ought to satisfy even the avaricious spirit of the gas monopolists. Is it not monstrous, therefore, to add as a penalty the further exaction of $1 per thousand when the bill is not promptly paid on or before the 10th day of each month?

Just figure up for a moment the enormity of this usurious exaction. The average gas bill of an ordinary dwelling-house will range from $10 to $16 during the summer, and $10 to $25 for the winter months; offices and stores variously $10 to $50. Now, how many thousands are there of these different classes and grades who sometimes from causes that are unavoidable—often for want for instant means, allow the inexorable 10 per cent to pass without liquidating the gas bill—and then have to submit to the penalty of one quarter added to the face of the bill! The public would not object to a reasonable charge of interest because of non-payment at a specified time, but to add a penalty which in enormity surpasses any rate of usury known to the most unrelenting Shylock is simply outrageous, and should not be longer endured.

Then again the system of measurement is grossly abused. My own experience is that of every gas consumer in my neighborhood, and leads to the conviction that there is in vogue at the gas office in an arbitrary method of "averaging." In other words, during certain months of the year, no matter how light may be the consumption of gas, your bill is bound to be up to the highest average of the season. When complaint is made at headquarters, you will usually be told that the "inequality" will be adjusted the succeeding month. If you still want proof of the dishonesty connived at by the companies in the measurement, is it not furnished in the fact that the inspectors who take off the figures from the meters are forbidden to communicate to the consumer any knowledge of the figures they take down? For information, you must, they say, go to the office. Why this reticence? I know you can suggest that any one with good eyes and a head for figures can equally with the Inspector examine the meter and see for himself what has been the consumption. But the fact is, not one in fifty who consume gas can avail himself of this advantage; nor is it always practicable, the meter being generally placed in a dark corner or in an inaccessible hole in the cellar.

There are other odious features I might enumerate, against which the public have a right to cry out, but I lay special stress on these two: the penalty, and the frauds in measurement. If you will sound the crusade against these evils I may again venture to direct your attention to other abuses practiced by the gas monopolies, which ought to arouse the press and the public to a determined effort to arrest the evil, and to curb the power and exactions of these odious monopolies. ALBAN.

THE JOB PRINTERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Since you have been so generous in lending your columns to the public for the discussion of various topics, I trust you will give space to these few remarks from a representative of the striking printers—one who is constrained by a sense of justice to himself and others to resort to this method of giving his views upon the questions now at issue between the printers in this city and their employers. I am a Union printer, being materially interested in the welfare of the craft, and have been for ten years past, and am thoroughly convinced from sore experience that printers are not and never have been paid in proportion to their arduous labors; but it seems that the time has now come when every sensible man cannot but be forced to recognize the fact that a great revolution has been going on in the commercial and financial world for the past two or three years, and that laborers, always subordinate to capital, must finally and inevitably succumb to capital, printers not being an exception to the rule, as has been demonstrated in every instance during the last few years where there has been any point raised between the two parties—the printer and the publisher.

Printers' wages have been reduced in all the neighboring cities, the Chicago publishers alone being generous enough to continue to pay "War prices." Yes, generous they may be called, to continue to pay us our prices when there are a sufficient number of late printers in the city who would gladly work 20 per cent cheaper. I think I speak for a large number of well-meaning employes when I assert that I am in favor of a reduction all round, from foreman to cub; but did not so express myself at the Union meeting Wednesday night last, from the fact that such an act was morally forbidden by the ruling sentiment present, although there were many there who were of the same mind as myself. Neither could I or any other minority member safely discuss the subject in a contrary light to that in which it was looked at by the few leaders of the ring and cliques of which the Union (?) is principally composed. Still I have courted and patiently listened to the arguments and theories of the "old bulls" or bullies, and about the most forcible argument offered is here: "If the typeproprietors can't afford to pay our scale, let them sell out to somebody who can afford to pay it," or, "Let the publishers first reduce their terms for subscription and advertising." The first expression is simply ridiculous, the latter preposterous. But such are fair samples of the logic of the average printer, for, with all his boasted intelligence, he devotes about as much time to the study of commercial and political economy as the Devil does to church creeds. It is not, however, too late for him to learn, with all the striking lessons now before him. I have taken the trouble, for I now have plenty of time, to make inquiry and find out what tradesmen generally are paid, and I learn that carpenters, painters, coopers, etc., are paid $3.50 to $3.75 per week. Now, if carpenters can live on $12 per week, can't we live on $18?

Fellow Union printers, we are now in trouble, and more trouble awaits us in the near future, unless we meet the issue with more practicable and sensible means than that of a strike, which the National Union has declared to be "disastrous"—about the only sensible remark that has emanated from that august body. We have two foes to contend with,—the proprietor and the "rats." Now, I propose that we get rid of the former by compromising with him on a 45-cent or $18 basis, thus raising him out of the mire of competition with cheaper publishers and then turn against the "rats" with their own weapons, and we will finally oust them; for, being superior workmen, we can surely exist on what they would grow fat on. Let us harmonize with the proprietors, regain our situations, and drive the "rats" into the wall, and then shall commence the printers' millennium, when there will be no more hungry "subs" and strapped tramps.

EIGHTEEN-DOLLARS-A-WEEK.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A correspondent in last Thursday's issue of THE TRIBUNE signing himself Catholicus would like to show that Catholics are not opposed to the public schools. Now, whoever the writer of the article may be, he is evidently ignorant of the subject he treats. According to his theory, had it not been for the diplomacy of the priesthood Catholics would not now be in the enjoyment of schools of their own choice. How true that may be can easily be left to the judgment of any sensible person. Every effect has a cause. He asserts that the Catholic clergy acknowledge no allegiance to any power except that of the Pope. Taken altogether, the Catholic priesthood are loyal to their respective Governments as long as their rights are not infringed upon, but when the State undertakes to dictate to them as to what and how they shall do in matters of faith, they very politely decline to be guided by such advice. Of the twenty-eight or thirty Catholic Churches in this city, with but one or two exceptions, each supports a school for girls and a school for boys, and the Jesuit Church has four (not including their college), all of which are well attended. The same can be said of all the other parish schools throughout the city. Now, I think this good evidence of the approval Catholics entertain for their own schools, and also a rebuke against the charge that the "bigoted and unAmerican priests are not doing their utmost to infuse knowledge among the juvenile members of their parishes. "Catholicus" notices that well-off Catholics always send their children to any school they like—usually the public school. Catholic families are just as liable to conceive aristocratic notions as Protestant, and those of them that can afford it send their children to schools where they will receive a more refined and efficient education than they could expect to receive at their parish schools—and not the public school, but such, for instance, as the Jesuits' College, Universities of South Bend, St. Francis Xavier's Academy, Convent of the Sacred Heart, and other Catholic institutions, which are, by the way, patronized fully as well by Protestant as Catholic. The time allotted to devotional exercises and the study of the catechism and Bible history in Catholic schools is considered by most Protestants as so much time wasted. Notwithstanding this seemingly (to our separated brethren) monotonous branch of schooling, I venture to say that the majority of Catholic girls and boys who attend regularly their own schools are fully able to cope with those of the public schools. While such are "Catholicus'" boast of the superiority of their schools, they should endeavor to accord to Catholic schools what credit they deserve, and not have recourse to gross misrepresentation. CORNELIUS.

SWINDLES OF COMMISSION-MEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A petty swindle is now daily perpetrated by commission-merchants upon our people in connection with the sale of green fruits, that should be submitted to no longer. Within the past two weeks I have bought of different commission-houses several baskets of peaches and pears. They were invariably fine on top, and invariably poor—unripe, and rotten, and worthless—at the bottom of the basket, or below the first (or, at most second) layer. I have taken a little trouble to investigate the matter, and find that, this year, the fruit offered by commission-men in the small baskets (peaches and pears especially) is put up chiefly in this city from the original packages by the commission-men themselves, and consequently they, and not the growers, are responsible for this mean, contemptible, petty swindle. Not only is there a swindle in the packing (quality), but also in measure (quantity).

These baskets do not hold a peck, as the dealers represent, but only one-sixth of a bushel, as any one can ascertain from the basket manufacturers in Michigan, or by experiment. It takes six baskets to make a bushel, and, at $1 a basket, we are paying $6 a bushel for peaches. The city should protect consumers from this short measure, either by requiring some standard sizes for packages, or by requiring each package to have its exact capacity branded upon it, and imposing a severe penalty for short measure. It would be still better for our Legislature to pass a law requiring all fruits and vegetables to be sold by weight. Every citizen who has been, or is in future, swindled by dishonest packing, should note the commission-houses, and not only refuse to patronize them but publish them for the benefit of others. There are honest and honorable commission-men in our city, who should be patronized. I will venture to the assertion further, that, upon investigation, it will be found that those basket swindles redound to the benefit of the commission-men alone, and not at all to the fruit-growers,—no little baskets being taken into the accounts upon making returns to growers for sales.

A CONSUMER.

THE MAYOR'S STREET FOREMEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Why is it that, although the city has not the money to pay, nor has it in its employ, under street foremen, one-third the number of men it had last year, the number of foremen is increased three to one? Is it because Hughey Reed must live on the people (since he was indicted for fraud at elections)? Is it because Callaghan must do the same thing on the North Side? Is it because Ed Dowell, also indicted, must be pensioned on the people in the West Division? Is it because Ald. Cullerton's brother cannot earn a living anywhere else, that he should be appointed a foreman? For the poor men who worked in the streets times never were harder. This work used to furnish employment to hundreds, but the Council did not appropriate so much money this year for that purpose, and what they did appropriate they want a few loafing foremen to eat up. I always thought our Board of Public Works was honest and fearless. Can they give any excuse for appointing these additional foremen, thereby taking out of the mouths of the poor the very piece of bread on which they subsist, and giving it to a few loafers? But they say "Colvin ordered it." Are the members of the Board dependent on their salaries? A. B.

OLD TIMES IN KENTUCKY.

How He Rescued Agnes and Married Her—Diving to Some Purpose.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Between Clarksville, Tenn., and Eddyville, Ky., on the Cumberland River, there is a cavern which can only be entered by diving into the water, and which has no other light than that reflected from the bottom of the river. It was accidentally discovered by a young Indian chief, while one day diving for his gun, which he had dropped from his canoe into the river. The Indian youth who discovered it for a long time kept the secret to himself, and would often resort to it in his lonely hours, where, by the aid of his flint and a piece of dry wood, he would kindle a fire and enjoy himself in looking at the magnificence of the scene as the light reflected back millions of beams from the numerous stalagmites and stalactites of gigantic size and fantastic forms. The cave was about 50 feet wide, and about the same in height. In the course of time the young son of the forest became enamored with a beautiful daughter of one of the backwoodsmen in the settlement. The young chief's name was Wallahalla and the girl's name was Agnes Robertson.

In those days the daughters of backwoodsmen could swim, ride, and handle a gun with all the dexterity and skill of their fathers and brothers. Arriving at the place the lover disappeared beneath the surface of the water and the maiden quickly followed him. Here he informed her she must remain as his prisoner until he gained the consent of her parents to their union. Wallahalla then departed to return soon after with dried venison, and such articles as were necessary for her comfort. Returning to the settlement, Wallahalla found that the place had been attacked by the foe and the village burnt to the ground. The parents of Agnes mourned her as dead, or lingering in captivity to which death would be far preferable. The young chief was loudest in his lamentations over the lost girl, and at the war dance of his tribe swore the direst vengeance against her captors. All the male portion of the settlement, together with the friendly tribe to which the young chief Wallahalla belonged, started in pursuit of the foe to rescue the girl. After a long and tedious march they came upon the enemy in the neighborhood of where Metropolis City, Ill., now stands. A furious battle was fought, in which the attacking party, headed by young Wallahalla, dealt death and destruction to their foe until their ammunition was exhausted. At this moment the enemy was reinforced, and the attacking party was compelled to retire across the Ohio.

The father of Agnes Robertson was almost crazed with grief at the loss of his beloved daughter. In his great agony he published to the troops the following announcement:

I, Andrew Robertson, will give to the rescuer of my daughter from the hands of the Iowas her hand in marriage, 1,000 acres of land, one hundred head of cattle and horses, 100 pounds of powder, and two rifles.

Twenty men, warriors and riflemen, among them Wallahalla, stepped forward and tendered their services. The girl herself was a fortune to any man. The parent and his trusty friends, with the exception of those who were to go in pursuit of the Iowas in search of Agnes Robertson, returned to the settlement on Little River, near the place now known as Cadiz, in Trigg County, Ky., to rebuild their huts and the stockade which the Indians had destroyed. Wallahalla separated himself from both parties, and by circuitous route wended his way to the cavern in search of his beloved Agnes, whom he found in almost a starving condition.

The full moon shone forth in all its splendor on the night of the 20th of May as they rose to the surface of the water and entered their canoe to return to the arms of the lovely Agnes' parents, and receive the reward and a blessing. Their advent into the settlement on the following morning was an occasion for great rejoicing. Feasting and dancing were the order for several weeks, and the young chief Wallahalla was the toast of the country for miles around. He was the recipient of presents of land, horses, cattle, guns, etc., to a larger extent than any man living since the foundation of the world, unless it except the great gift-taker, Gen. Grant. Of the nineteen men who stepped forward to offer their services to Andrew Robertson, not one returned to give in his experience, and the general impression existed at that time that they were either tomahawked or burnt at the stake. Wallahalla married and changed his name to Robertson. Many of his descendants lived in the neighborhood of what is now known as Crittenden County and Trigg County, Ky., till about the year 1818, when they removed to eastern Georgia.

Mrs. A. J. Patterson, of Boston Highlands, in the absence of her Rev. husband, conducted a funeral a day or two ago. Everything went on much as though the ceremony had been conducted by a man, and Boston can't make out how that can be.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES LOCK HOSPITAL, corner Washington and State-sts., chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private diseases. It is well known Dr. James has stood at the head of the profession for over 30 years—age and experience all important. A book for the million, free, of 10 pages, for perusal, on Marriage, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Pimples on the Face, etc. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or write. Strictly confidential. Office, 9 a. m. until 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sun. days from 9 to 12.

DR. OLIN, 187 Washington-st., Chicago, Longest engaged than any physician in Chicago in the treatment of Chronic, Sexual, and Private Diseases. Seminal Weakness and Impotency permanently cured. Ladies requiring delicate treatment, with home and board, may call or write in confidence. A book for all (illustrated), 10 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Aug. 30, every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

RETURN OF THE OLD FAVORITES!

THE FAMOUS

California Minstrels!

After the most successful tour ever known in minstrelsy. Acknowledged by the Press and Public to be the Mammoth Troupe of the World. Look at the Great Array of Talent: Billy Emerson, Billy Rice, Billy Arlington, J. R. Kombis, Charley Reed, James Mackin, F. B. Wilson, J. G. Russell, Chas. Henry, Joseph Norcross, W. H. Tilla, Ernest Linden, J. H. Murphy, W. M. Gallison, J. Morrison, Eddy Quinn, J. Savori, A. Klein, A. Wolfenstein, S. Johnston, J. Hendricks, W. Richards, in a bill of unexceptionable novelties.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

☞ Box Sheet now open.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1875, LADIES' NIGHT.

Tremendous Success of

DONALD M'KAY.

OLIVER DOUD BYRON,

Supported by a New and Powerful Dramatic Company, in the Great Sensational Drama, DONALD McKAY, with Gorgeous Romantic Scenery, by Strong; An Entire Tribe of Indians, and a Regiment of Infantry.

Thursday Evening, the Great Sensational Drama,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT!!

Every Night a Ladies' Night, except Saturday.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark street, near Randolph, opposite Sherman House.

THE NEW COMEDY,

HEARTS AND DIAMONDS,

by a Gentleman of Chicago.

Characters from Real Life; by the Brilliant Comedy Company Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

Seats for Sale one week in advance.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF

EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will appear for the first time in two years in the beautiful drama

ENOCH ARDEN,

Supported by an Excellent Cast, New Scenery, and effects.

Saturday—Only ENOCH ARDEN Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Will begin a preliminary season August 30. First appearance of the

BRENNAN & WARE COMBINATION.

VIEWS OF IRELAND. The New Comic Operetta, THE THREE SISTERS.

Matinee Saturday. Reduction of prices to 75, 50, and 25 cents.

"TWA HOURS AT HAME."

Farwell Hall, Monday, Sept. 6, and every evening at 8,

Kennedy's Songs of Scotland.

Mr. Kennedy will be assisted by

MISS HELEN KENNEDY.....Soprano.
MISS MARJORY KENNEDY.....Contralto.
MR. DAVID KENNEDY.....Tenor.
MR. ROBERT KENNEDY.....Tenor.
MR. JAMES KENNEDY.....Baritone.

Admission, 50c. Front Seats, $1.

BURLINGTON HALL,

Corner of State and Sixteenth-sts.

For one week commencing Monday, Aug. 30,

Charles Mac Ever's Famous ORIGINAL HIBERNICON

And the MORRIS COMEDY COMPANY.

New Scenes and Sparkling Sketches. Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

THE INTER-STATE

Industrial Exposition

OF CHICAGO,

1875,

Will Open on the Evening of Sept. 8,

And continue day and evening until Oct. 9, and will undoubtedly prove to be the GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR IN AMERICA.

The Most Brilliant and Magnificent Display in all Departments.

THE IMMENSE ART HALLS are full of America's best Pictures, selected and contributed by the Artists themselves. No such collection of STRONG PAINTINGS by STRONG ARTISTS has ever before been gotten together in this country. Keep it so.

THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT, under the auspices of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, has never before approached in point of magnitude and excellence on any such occasion.

THE HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL DEPARTMENT, including a Continental Exhibition of Fruits by the leading fruit-growing States, Territories, and Provinces, as a marvel of beauty in Fruits, Plants, and Flowers.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT embraces innumerable novelties of inventions and processes of manufacture NEVER BEFORE SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC VIEW, illustrating and attesting the grand triumph of MIND over MATTER.

A large and interesting exhibition of LIVE FISH from the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, and from the central streams of America, together with a full display of fixtures and apparatus showing how fish are bred and preserved in running streams.

In other Departments, Textile Fabrics, Musical Instruments, Furniture, Household, Personal, Useful, and Ornamental Goods, the display is grand beyond comparison.

The Exposition will be open from 8 a. m. until 10:30 p. m.

TERMS OF ADMISSION:

For adults, all day and evening.....50 cents
For children, all day and evening.....25 cents
For adults on Saturday, all day and evening...25 cents
For children on Saturday, all day and evening, 15 cents

Every day after 6 p. m., adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

Excursions on all Railway lines. See Railroad Posters at their stations.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

HELVETIA, 4,560 tons.Saturday, 28th August, at 2 a. m.
ENGLAND, 4,826 tons.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 7:30 a. m.
ERIN, 5,100 tons.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 1 p. m.
THE QUEEN, 4,671 tons.....Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 a. m.
SPAIN, 4,871 tons.....Saturday, Sept. 25, at 1 p. m.

NEW YORK TO LONDONDERRY DIRECT.

ITALY, 4,240 tons.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 7:30 a. m.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.

Apply to P. B. LARSON, Northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LA VILLE DE PARIS, Lochemere.....Saturday, Sept. 4
L'AMERIQUE, Possin.....Saturday, Sept. 11
PEREIRE, Dasse.....Saturday, Oct. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $125 and $150, according to accommodation; second cabin, $75; steerage, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $20, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steerage passengers landed at Havre pay no commission. Baggage marked "from" does not carry steerage passengers.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from

BRITISH PORTS.

LOWEST RATES.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (Englandward) direct.

ARAGON, Symons.....Saturday, Sept. 4
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $26.
Excursion tickets, $125. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot, Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. MCDONALD, Agent.

SHIRTS.

A Good Shirt, $1.50
A Good Shirt, $1.75
A Good Shirt, $2.00
FROM STOCK.

SHIRTS to order a specialty. 4-Ply Linen Collars 25 per doz.

HARRIS & COBB, 171 S. Clark-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

U. S. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the schools and colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, etc.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning. Sent free upon application. Postage, 6 cents.

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and Fourteenth-st., New York City.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The School of Letters, the Scientific School, and the Grammar School of Racine College will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The restoration of Taylor Hall, with many improvements, and a new Laboratory and Gymnasium which are to be finished before the term opens will add much to the advantages of the institution.

For admission apply to

REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be had at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, Mitchell & Fanhestock's, 153 State-st., and at the Merchants' National Bank.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector, 23 West Forty-second-st., New York. Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English Language and Literature, as illustrating and illustrated by History, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November. His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time. The Fall Term begins on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875. For Circulars and information apply as above.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW

Of the University of Chicago, and the Northwestern University, closed its second year with 103 students. Ex-United States Senators Trumbull and Doolittle, Judges Booth and Profit, Denslow and Meyers, taught four hours daily, and 22 lawyers lectured in this College last year, besides a course by Dr. Davis on Medical Jurisprudence. The Hon. H. B. Hurd, Reviser of the Statutes, is added to the Faculty for the coming year. Sessions Sept. 15. Terms $

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

An open-air concert will be given on the Lake Front at 7:30 this evening.

Mr. Louis Nelke corrects a statement in this paper that he belonged to the Opposition. He has been, and is, a firm Republican.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Horticultural Society will be held at the Exposition Building at 7 p. m. Florists and others cordially invited.

Mary Darley, a woman 40 years of age, dropped dead last evening at her home, No. 401 Erie street. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 73 deg.; 10 a. m., 75; 12 m., 76; 3 p. m., 81; 8 p. m., 75.

"The Southwest Side Congregation Beal" Abraham has elected the following officers for one year: President, M. Oestereicher; Vice-President, Ch. Guthman; Treasurer, Jos. Goldberg; Secretary, A. Pam: Trustees, M. Fischer, S. Pick, L. Klein, L. Mickel, and L. Loeb.

At a meeting of the workmen in the employ of the Chicago Plow Company, held yesterday, resolutions were adopted expressing their regret at the death of their fellow-workman, Mr. William Doyle, an honest, faithful, and obliging laborer, to whom they were warmly attached.

The new nine-hour police order goes into effect to-morrow evening. The patrolmen generally are opposed to it, and some of them assert that they will not be able to continue so long on duty without food and rest at one time. The platoons which go out at 7 o'clock to-morrow night will remain on duty until 4 o'clock. This new arrangement, it is claimed, will give 100 more men on duty at night than at present.

To-morrow the Texas Press Association will start on their excursion. They go to St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., Chicago, Fort Wayne, Ind., Mansfield, O., Pittsburg, Pa., Erie, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., Niagara Falls, over the Erie Road to New York City, thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., Memphis, and by Little Rock home. They will make a short stay in this city. The party will number about seventy-five, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. M. H. Hale, Special Agent from the Treasury Department at Washington, who has been stopping in the city for several days, took his departure Sunday evening for Detroit. Mr. Hale is making a tour of inspection among the larger interior cities, to ascertain whether the classifications by the Appraisers of the lake ports is uniform with those at the Eastern cities. It is known that there have existed irregularities, which the Department is now endeavoring to do away with, thus placing all ports of entry on the same basis of classification. Before leaving Chicago Mr. Hale transmitted a report to the Washington, which is understood to be commendatory of the general management and conduct of the Custom-House at this point.

A party of legal gentlemen of this city, comprising John Lyle King, James L. High, and J. H. Bissell, together with L. Pratt, Esq., well known in real-estate circles, have just returned from a very successful trout-fishing expedition on the Brule River, a tributary of the Menominee, on the boundary between Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. A week's fishing on the Brule resulted in a total catch of 855 trout, which could have been much increased had not the stream been swollen by prolonged rains. The party have been absent three weeks, traveling in birch-bark canoes, with Indian guides, and return well bronzed in color, and with prodigious appetites. A week was spent in getting out of the wilderness, paddling down the Brule and Menominee Rivers, and five were killed by the party on the latter stream. The trout were all caught with the fly, and the party report the Brule as unsurpassed for fly fishing.

There is nothing especially new to report about the new Indiana Street Railway line. The West Division Railway Company will place new cars on the route just as soon as they can get them ready. There were four running every twenty minutes yesterday, and they were filled nearly every trip. The pavement is laid as far as Elizabeth street, the present terminus, and will be pushed along as fast as possible until Hoyne street is reached. There is some difficulty experienced in shifting the cars from one track to another at the northern terminus, no turnout being laid on the line as yet. The secrecy and strategy employed to lay the track Saturday night were still a subject for much discussion on Indiana street yesterday, and some of the embryotic stockholders of the prospective Metropolitan Railway Company were indignant because the street was slightly obstructed. Ald. Gunderson was inquired after by anxious persons, and some of them were denouncing him as having deserted them.

THE LINCOLN PARK.

The statement was made a few days ago that the Lincoln Park Commissioners had purchased the acre of ground on the lake shore, formerly occupied as a Jewish cemetery, for a place of deposit of the bodies now being exhumed from the south end of Lincoln Park; but this is denied by the Commissioners themselves, who say that the price asked for that piece of ground was so great that they decided to purchase instead the acre just north, and the bargain has been consummated. The work of removing the bodies is now nearly completed, and the remains of those persons whose friends did not come forward to request a removal elsewhere have now been reburied in the place spoken of. The Commissioners have carefully ordered the removal so that the remains should not be disturbed more than was absolutely necessary, and all the gravestones and monuments have been placed at the new graves. This new ground is to be sodded, shaded, and protected from desecration. Friends of those who were buried there will hereafter be able to find their graves much more readily than they could before, and they will be much better cared for and protected.

This change will add to Lincoln Park some 60 acres of ground, which have been for some years a desolate spot, and the work of beautifying the land will at once commence. Lakes, drives, and walks will be built, and the force of 300 men now at the work will be continued for some time. The proposed lake in the new portion will be larger than the old one, and all the improvements are planned on a grand scale. At the same time, the lake-shore drive at the south end is being wrought upon, and will soon be completed to Pine street, of which it will be an extension.

A BLOODLESS SHOT.

At 12:30 o'clock last night a pistol-shot startled people on the block on Madison street between Dearborn and Clark, and many rushed up to Jim McGarry's saloon, the only place open thereabouts, under the belief that the shot had come from there. But a number of the People's party politicians and others who were about at the time denied that the report came from the saloon. Powder smelt strong in front of that illuminated doorway, but there were neither killed nor wounded persons to be seen, and the supposition is that some Jeff or Desmoines, among the half-dozen in the saloon, wishing to show his courage, imitated the example of the illustrious Gen. Boum by firing off his pistol and then snuffing up the smell of the powder by placing the muzzle of the weapon to his nose. The police were soon at the place, but could not discover the shooter, and left the carousing party undisturbed.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. PATTERSON AND JUDGE BRADWELL.

THE TRIBUNE published Sunday a letter from Dr. R. J. Patterson, of Batavia, concerning statements recently made regarding Mrs. Lincoln's mental condition by Judge Bradwell, in which reference was made to some correspondence which had passed between the two gentlemen. The letters in question are as follows:

DR. PATTERSON.

BATAVIA, Ill., Aug. 18.—*The Hon. J. B. Bradwell*—MY DEAR SIR: In regard to the case of Mrs. Lincoln, allow me to say that I see no good to her, but harm only, in discussing *with her* the question of her removal from this place. It tends to keep her mind in a constant ferment over questions which should not be determined by an insane mind—questions which should never have been discussed with her. Promises should never have been made to her, the fulfillment of which could by possible circumstances pass beyond the control of those who made them.

I am quite willing to believe that the objects of your visits and the numerous letters of Mrs. Bradwell are well meant, and not designed to promote unrest and discontent. But I have become fully convinced that such is their tendency and result. My opinion is that, for the present at least, these visits be discontinued. Mrs. Lincoln may be written to assigning reasons for not repeating visits.

I understand that R. T. Lincoln, conservator of Mrs. Lincoln, will be absent from home about two weeks. I will suggest that, at least until his return, Mrs. Lincoln should be simply let alone.

I have written the above in no unkind spirit, but from a sense of duty only to my patient.

Mrs. Lincoln has repeatedly said to me that you have in your possession an important paper that belongs to her. She again alluded to it to-day, saying, "Judge Bradwell has again forgotten to bring my paper." If you have any paper that belongs to her, *that she ought to have*, perhaps it may be well to send it to her or to me, and thus relieve her seeming anxiety. Very respectfully, R. J. PATTERSON.

JUDGE BRADWELL'S REPLY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19, 1875.—*Dr. R. J. Patterson*—MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, stating that you can see no good to Mrs. Lincoln, but harm only, in discussing with her the question of her removal from your place, and that promises should never have been made to her, the fulfillment of which could by possible circumstances pass beyond the control of those who made them, etc., etc. Now, sir, who was it but yourself that told Mrs. Lincoln and also myself that she was in a condition to visit her sister, Mrs. Edwards, at Springfield, Ill., and that you had written a letter to her son Robert to that effect? Mrs. Bradwell, to carry out the expressed wish of Mrs. Lincoln, went to Springfield to see Mrs. Edwards to see if she would take her sister, and was assured by her that she would do so if brought by her son, and saw him day before yesterday, Mr. Dexter, if you have the good of Mrs. Lincoln at heart, I am sure you will see that she is taken to her sister. It is in accordance with your letter, I am satisfied, that Mrs. Lincoln does not require to be confined in a house for the insane, and that it would be greatly for her good to be allowed to visit her relatives and friends. She pines for liberty. Some of the best medical men in America say that it is shameful to lock Mrs. Lincoln up behind grates as she has been, and I concur with them. I believe that such confinement is injurious to her in the extreme, and calculated to drive her to insane. Are you not going to allow her to visit her relatives to see if it will benefit her, or will you take the responsibility and run the risk of the American people saying hereafter that it was the restraint of your institution that injured Mrs. Lincoln and proved her ruin? Should you not allow her to visit Mrs. Edwards, and insist on keeping her in close confinement, and I should be satisfied that the good of Mrs. Lincoln required it, as I certainly shall unless there is a change in her condition, I, as her legal saviser and friend, will see if a habeas corpus cannot open the door of Mrs. Lincoln's prison house. I am, etc., JAMES B. BRADWELL.

THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

RUMORS OF THREATENED CHANGES.

There are rumors in circulation that the head of the City Government, after having satisfactorily disciplined the Police Board, and after having turned out of office a few Sidewalk-Inspectors and minor employes of the Board of Public Works, who did not satisfy his ideas of the good, the true, and the beautiful, has turned his attention to the Board of Education, and is contemplating a change in the office of Superintendent of Public Schools. That position has been held by Mr. J. L. Pickard since 1864, when he came here from Wisconsin—a long incumbency which has been marked on the one side by the faithful execution of duty, and on the other by general public satisfaction. For some reason or other, however, it is understood that the Mayor is dissatisfied with Mr. Pickard,—a dissatisfaction which is shared by Ald. Hildreth and one or two other supporters of the Mayor in the Council. It is Mr. Hildreth's case the trouble is believed to have arisen out of the school-teacher appointment. The Alderman wanted somebody put in, but her knowledge of reading, writing, and spelling, while sufficient for the Democratic circles in which the Alderman moves, was not considered satisfactory by the fastidious gentlemen who composed the Examining Board of the Board of Education. This irritation on the Alderman's part found vent recently in the resolution which he offered in the Common Council requiring all teachers in the public schools to live within the city limits—a move which was in some mysterious way designed to indirectly hit Mr. Pickard. But whatever the cause of the Mayor's displeasure may be, it is pretty well understood that it exists, and it is asserted, but doubtless unjustly, that he has of late, before appointing new members of the Board of Education, satisfied himself that they were in favor, when the proper time came, of Mr. Pickard's removal.

THE ASSISTANT.

A short time ago Mr. Hanaford, who had been Assistant Superintendent, was assigned to the Wells School. Practically it was a removal, in order to make room for a new Assistant Superintendent, who was to have been promoted in the course of time to the Superintendency. The eye of the City Government, it is said, was turned upon a gentleman in Detroit, and he would have accepted the place had it not been that, owing to the action of the Council last July in reducing the salaries of city employes, the pay attached to this position was cut down from $3,000 to $2,500. The vacancy still remains to be filled, and the number of people understood to be candidates for the position is not inconsiderable. Among the most prominent ones are Messrs. Kirk, Lewis, Hinman, and Belfield. All now connected with the Chicago schools, and reasonably well qualified for the position. The fifth candidate is Miss Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M. D., at present one of the Faculty of the Woman's Hospital. It is understood that this lady is not pushing herself, and, indeed, that she has made no effort whatever to secure the position, she having been put forward by several ladies of this city who are interested in the cause of woman, and who want to secure a representation of the weaker vessels in the administration of public school affairs. Out of these, it is most likely that the Assistant Superintendent will be selected. That any one of them will be promoted to

THE SUPERINTENDENCY

is, however, unlikely. It is more probable, it is said, that a man will be selected for the position outside of the public schools. It has been suggested that there is a member of the Board of Education—Prof. Rodney Welsh—whose decidedly pronounced views as regards reorganizing the system of education in the Chicago schools meet with the hearty approval of the Mayor—a possible reason for the latter's own—who may be promoted by the Mayor from a position where he is only one out of fifteen, to a sphere where he could put in practice the opinions which he entertains. Of course the Mayor, whose plans are not yet perfected, keeps profound secrecy on the subject, but it is not unlikely that some preliminary step, at least in regard to the Assistant Superintendency, may be taken at the meeting of the Board of Education which is to be held this evening.

THE COURTS.

ITEMS.

In the suit of the Commercial Loan Company against the Chicago Railway Construction Company, Bradford Hancock was yesterday appointed Receiver of the Railway Company by agreement.

In the case of Michael Evans vs. John Hickey, Judge Farwell yesterday appointed John Enwright Receiver of the firm of Evans & Hickey, under a bond for $25,000.

DIVORCES.

Charles E. Holwell filed a bill for a divorce because his wife, Martha Jemima Hawkshaw Collins, deserted him sixteen years ago.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Central National Bank of Danville, Ky., filed a bill against Samuel J. Walker, Martin L. Sykes, the International Bank of Chicago, S. W. Ramson, C. T. Boal, and about twenty more defendants, to foreclose a mortgage for $95,000 on the undivided one-seventh of the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 25, 29, 14, and also an undivided 60 acres out of and part of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 30, and also all the subdivision known as Canalport.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Fritz Augustin, a saloon-keeper at 665 Milwaukee avenue, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The debts amount to $3,350, of which $450 are secured, and the assets consist of $1,500 in open accounts and $300 in personal property, subject, however, to a mortgage. The case was referred to the Register.

French, Shaw & Co., dealers in window-glass and bottles at No. 200 Randolph street, filed a voluntary petition. The papers, however, were not fully prepared, and the particulars will be given to-morrow.

Thompson T. Taylor, a livery stable keeper at 621 Wabash avenue, also filed a voluntary petition, the particulars of which cannot be given to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Edwin H. Winchell sued John Laughlin, J. T. Noble, F. B. Little, and J. B. Osgood for $1,500.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—George S. Pepper vs. Timothy Wright, debt, $50,000; damages, $26,-320.83.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—The American National Bank of Chicago vs. Lydia T. Nelson, Daniel T. Nelson, and William A. Travis, $662.33.—Albert Erdmann vs. Joseph Schenbert and Emilian Schenbert, $91.38.—C. S. Wilcox vs. D. E. Call and C. J. Kraft, $1,125.85.

THE GRAND JURY.

EXAMINING THE WABASH AVENUE CASE.

The halls of the upper part of the County Building leading to the Grand Jury room were thronged yesterday morning at an early hour by those who had been summoned to relate their woes. Among the motley crowd was Ald. Fitzgerald, who had been summoned to tell what he knew about the alleged corruptions in connection with the passage of the Wabash Avenue Railway ordinance. He was not long in waiting before he was invited into the inner chamber of that august body. He had been there before on the same mission, hence he was self-possessed and his answers ready. He was first questioned about his statements to a TRIBUNE reporter several days ago, wherein it appeared that he said he had been offered $1,000 by a brother Alderman to vote for the ordinance in question. He denied that he had ever made any such statement to any one, and said that the reporter must have drawn upon his imagination for his facts. He had never been offered any money for his vote in connection with the ordinance in question, nor did he know of any Alderman who had. He said he had been approached, however, by one Henry Woodbury, of New York, and had been offered $1,500 by him to support an ordinance granting the right of way to the Chicago & South Atlantic Company. He spurned the offer and turned the conversation.

Such was the substance of the Alderman's story, and he was allowed to retire. Immediately subpœnas were issued for Ald. James O'Brien, Mr. Loomis, owner of the Wabash Avenue Omnibus Company, its Secretary, and the reporter who had interviewed Fitzgerald.

THE REPORTER

was the first and only one to respond during the day, and in a moment he was ushered into the presence of the inquisitors. He related the circumstances which brought about the interview and maintained that what he published was what Ald. Fitzgerald had said. He did not publish the Alderman's exact language because of its grammatical incorrectness, but he did publish as exactly as could be done what the Alderman had told him.

The reporter was soon allowed to retire, leaving the jury in possession of directly conflicting testimony, a discussion of which failed to throw any light upon the subject or to assist in reaching any conclusion. In this dilemma, it was resolved to make a desperate effort for

FURTHER LIGHT.

To that end additional subpœnas were issued, and, beside those summoned yesterday who did not appear, Ald. Cullerton and Supt. Holmes, of the South Side Railway Company, will appear before the Jury to-day.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Jury then turned its attention to the smaller and less notorious cases before it, prominent among which was the complaint of Henry and Sophia Smith against Joseph Metzler, charging him with the seduction of their daughter, Annie Smith. The complainants are the same parties who were a few days ago indicted for abducting two little girls, and who are now in jail, and the defendant is charged by the Smiths with instigating their prosecution. The girl herself was the principal witness. In testimony she added to her own disrepute, and admitted that Metzler was not the cause of her fall, but that she had, prior to meeting him, been living in vice. The charge was promptly dismissed.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A REVIVAL POSSIBLE.

The success of the Moody and Sankey meeting Sunday night is likely to have results entirely unlooked for by the promoters of the meeting. Such an earnest spirit pervaded the gathering that religious leaders are seriously meditating whether the time has not come for a great revival in Chicago. There were all the symptoms of a grand awakening at Sunday night's meeting, and those accustomed to the beating of the spiritual pulse aver that an immense harvest is awaiting the gathering. At the noon-day prayer-meeting yesterday, although the subject was "Christian Unity," the revival movement cropped out at every turn. The brethren could not think, speak, or pray about anything else. So deep was this feeling that it was determined to urge Mr. Moody to come on to Chicago as quickly as possible. Everyone felt that his presence was needed, and, should he respond to their invitation, they will at once begin with the necessary preparations. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, Mr. J. V. Farwell expressed his conviction that the people of the city were ready for a great revival work, and stated that he had personally written Mr. Moody urging his early attention to Chicago, where he would meet with unprecedented success in the salvation of souls. The indications are that we shall have an awakening before long. To use a simile of Mr. Farwell, the powder has been accumulating for a long time, and only needs the match in Brother Moody's hands to explode it, and create considerable havoc among the Devil's hosts. But besides the religious interest attached to the forthcoming revival, the city can ill afford to let it be said of it also that a prophet is without honor among his own countrymen.

THE EPISCOPAL PAPER.

As has been heretofore announced in THE TRIBUNE, the Episcopalians are determined upon starting a new church paper in this city. Several conferences have already been held among the clergymen interested in the new enterprise, and it has been decided to raise the capital stock of the concern $10,000, a large part of which has been subscribed. In general form the paper will probably be much like the *Church Journal*, and will be published weekly, under the supervision of an Executive Committee, the editorial department being impersonal. It will, moreover, be tolerant, and always open for discussion on all religious topics. In order to complete the arrangements for its publication, a large committee meeting will be held at St. Peter's Chapel to-morrow evening.

THE METHODISTS.

The pastors of the Methodist churches in the city met yesterday at their conference room, with Dr. Tiffany in the chair. Among the visitors present was Bishop Haven, who, after some brief greeting remarks, gave an interesting report of the church work in the West, and particularly in relation to Mormonism. The financial embarrassments of the Des Plaines Church were presented by the Rev. Mr. Hall, but no action taken.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

William Galle, who has been incarcerated for several days for debt, was yesterday released on bail.

Commissioner Guenther was yesterday in a forgetful mood, and left a copy of the proceedings of the old Board of Supervisors, which he highly prizes, in a North Side 'bus. The finder of the treasure will be given his politest thanks, if nothing else.

The motion for a new trial in the case of "Billy" Welsh, argued Saturday, was taken up in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. The attorney for Welsh was on hand with a batch of affidavits, but to no avail. The Court was disinclined to deny the motion, but in respect to the feelings and appeals of the attorney decided that it would defer saying so until this morning. New affidavits are expected this morning, but Welsh can scarcely escape being sentenced to serve the State ten years, which is the time the jury gave him.

It was stated a few days ago that the record in the case of "Bill" Wray, the noted burglar, had been taken to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court with the hope of getting a supersedeas. Word was received yesterday that one had been obtained, on the ground that the lower Court had refused to grant a continuance on an affidavit presented on the eve of his second trial. He will remain in jail until such time as the upper Court can review the entire record and pass upon the merits of the case.

DELINQUENT TAX-SALES.

County Treasurer Miller yesterday began the sale of delinquent property in the city for taxes. Two lots were selected in Block 16, original Town of Chicago. They are on the corner of State and South Water streets, one assessed to D. W. Lay for $273.40 and the other to H. Porter for $314.50. The City of Chicago was purchaser of both lots, it being the only bidder. The sales will continue from day to day, going from east to west on the tier of blocks started on until completed, and then dropping to the next tier and going from west to east, pursuing this system until the original town is sold.

ECONOMIC INDUSTRY.

The County Commissioners audited their salaries yesterday afternoon, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings in another column. There are some gratifying features in their bills this time compared with the previous quarter. In the item of "expense," it will be noticed, there is a great falling off except in the bill of Commissioner Holden. The publication of what they draw quarterly from the County Treasury is having a salutary effect, but this fact cannot in justice be said to have anything to do with their drawing their salary late yesterday afternoon, in advance of the end of the quarter. Did they fear that threatened injunction?

STILL GROWING CARELESS.

A rule was adopted sometime ago in the County Board providing for the attendance of a clerk at every committee meeting. In the proceedings of the Board, yesterday, it was noticeable that the rule was fast being long sight of, and that it was quite an easy matter to have a report go to the Board, pretending to come from a committee the members of which had never seen it. Another careless practice was noticed, which consists of certain members of the Board have of signing reports without reading them. Very few members would transact their private business in such a loose way, and their dealing with the county should not be different.

THE PALOS AND WORTH FLOOD.

Commissioner Comly reports that the citizens of the Towns of Palos and Worth are about to compromise with the Canal Commissioners on a plan by which the recurrence of floods in those towns will be avoided. The Commissioners have proposed, he understands, to erect a dam across the Feeder in place of the one that has caused all the trouble recently, and to put gates in it sufficient to allow of the emptying of all surplus waters into the canal, the gates to be kept open during certain seasons. The proposition, he says, is entirely satisfactory to the people, and if carried out will prove a blessing to a large agricultural interest.

ANOTHER QUO WARRANTO PROMISED.

A petition was filed in the Criminal Court yesterday in the name of The People, at the instance of Elias Manzer and others, of the Town of Cicero, praying that the State's Attorney be allowed to file information in the nature of a quo warranto to compel W. W. Wilcox, Collector of that town, to come forward and show by what authority he exercises the powers and functions of his office. The petition sets forth that said Wilcox was duly elected Collector, and that he filed his bond for $50,000, April 17, with Joel D. Harvey as surety; that July 28, Harvey notified Wilcox that he desired to be released as surety, and requested him to find new surety in ten days as the law provides; that Wilcox failed to file new surety in the time given, and that therefore his office became vacant.

The Court ordered that a rule be entered requiring the defendant to appear to answer Saturday.

CRIMINAL.

The house of D. A. Forby, No. 214 West Lake street, was entered by sneak-thieves yesterday after noon, and a gold chain and some clothing stolen.

An old lady was knocked down and run over by a careless driver in charge of a horse and buggy yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Clark and Michigan streets, and received severe bruises. The driver escaped arrest.

Jim McHale, the ex-Assistant Jailor, was arraigned at the Armory yesterday, on complaint of Jennie Love, a Pacific avenue woman, who charged him with entering her place with others and acting in an outrageous manner. The matter was put off for a full hearing to-morrow.

The noisy denizens of Cheyenne were pounced upon by the police last night about 9:30 o'clock, and twenty-two of them marched to the Armory. Sergt. Byrne conducted the raid, and captured the inmates of four of the worst brothels on Clark street. Mag. Smith, Helen Decker, and Elizabeth Morris were booked as keepers. Ann Hickey, of 535, was carousing on the North Side, and therefore escaped arrest.

That numerous individual, John Smith, was raising a racket about the Chicago & Alton Railroad depot last evening, while under the effects of a large quantity of liquor, and was arrested and locked up in Madison Street Station. And it was well for him he was taken in, for when searched $170 and $6,000 in checks and notes were found on him. He would have been a treasure to a confidence-man or a thief. He is 40 years of age, and respectable in appearance.

It was recently said by THE TRIBUNE that when Marshal Dunlap came into office the bunko-ropers and steerers, and other members of the confidence-operating gang, were to leave the city for a time, as if it were an understood thing that they were to do so, and return at their sweet leisure. How correct the statement was may be inferred from the fact that they have returned, and Clark street and other thoroughfares are teeming with the gaily-decorated mob as of old. Only one "trick" has come to light, however; but it is hardly time for the harvest to begin, and will not until that in the country is ended. Marshal Dunlap will have the same opportunity to rid the city of the pests as Mr. Rehm had and did not avail himself of.

THE CITY-HALL.

The old rookery was unusually dull yesterday afternoon, the Mayor and most of the Aldermen being absent the greater portion of the day.

The members of the Board of Public Works and Mayor Colvin will leave town next week for a short tour to Cleveland and Columbus, O., for the purpose of investigating pavements.

In spite of the city's efforts to delay the sales of tax-certificates of 1875, two lots were sold by the County Treasurer yesterday, by reason of the repeated failure to collect taxes. All property-owners who have not yet paid up should do it immediately, and save themselves any extra expenses.

Corporation-Counsel Dickey having given an opinion that Tilley had all the authority needed to proceed with the building of the Court-House, the Board of Public Works yesterday authorized Architect Tilley to go on as soon as the general plan was decided upon. In accordance with the above opinion, the members of the Board of Public Works and Architect Tilley yesterday waited upon Architect Egan, and unanimously decided in favor of the Tilley-Egan plan. Work will be commenced immediately.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Lake Views were defeated Saturday by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad nine by a score of 11 to 8. But, although the score shows against them, the game was well played on their part, and may be considered at least a drawn one. It stood 8 to 8 at the end of the ninth inning, and the three additional tallies were given to the city nine on the tenth by the umpire, whom they brought with them, and who uniformly ruled all doubtful points in their favor. In view of this disadvantage, and the superior weight and age of their opponents, the Lake Views may feel satisfied that they gave them a tight squeeze. If the nine batted as well as they play in the field there would have been a walk-away Saturday. Clark did some fine batting, and made a centre-field hit that brought him home on some wild throwing. The Lake Views will probably be heard from at the amateur tournament.

The cool cheek of the fellow who runs the saloon at the corner of Lincoln and Fullerton avennes is refreshing. He has put up a sign-board facing down the car-track, which bears the announcement, "First National Bank of Lake View." This would be perfectly appropriate if a system of barter were to supersede legal-tenders, as the only commodity known in the town is beer. It will be in order for the twenty-three other Gambrinuses in the town to go out their bank-signs. The suppressed saloons might become savings-banks.

It would be a public benefaction if the town authorities would lay a crossing on the north side of Fullerton avenue, over Clark street. The foot travel there is great, especially on Sundays, and there is small choice between the mud in wet weather and the dust in dry.

Mr. Brice Miller has returned from his month's tour in the East with health much improved by the contact with sea breezes.

There will be a concert Thursday evening at the Marine Hospital, under the direction of Mr. P. F. Bliss, to raise funds for the library lately established there for the use of the sailors. The dummy will ran to accommodate those attending.

HIGHLAND PARK.

The citizens of Chicago who enjoy an afternoon in the country, and who would aid in a noble cause, should not forget the lawn party which takes place at Highland Park this afternoon. In the evening there will be a grand party in the spacious Highland Park House. Johnny Hand will be in attendance. Trains leave Wells Street Depot at 1:15 p. m. and 6:20 p. m. Returning they will leave Highland Park at 6:30 and 11:30 p. m. A grand time is anticipated. Tickets $1.

MORGAN PARK.

Prof. S. S. Norton, of the Mount Vernon Military Academy, Morgan Park, returned home yesterday after a thirty-day trip in the interest of the Academy. Col. Garnett, graduate of West Point, 1861, has been engaged as resident Military Commandant of Cadets. Mrs. Gaskell, an accomplished lady from Ohio, has been engaged as matron.

WHEATON.

Many of the friends of the Hon. James B. Walker will learn with deep regret of the death of his beloved wife. Mrs. Walker was taken ill Saturday afternoon, and died before Sunday morning. Her remains, accompanied by the Walker family and friends, were removed Monday to Mansfield, O., the Doctor's former home.

OAK PARK.

Prof. Wilkie and family moved Monday to their new home in Englewood. They are old and esteemed residents of the Park, and the void their absence will make in the social circle will be keenly felt.

The Town Board of Cicero will not again convene until the second Monday in September.

RIVER FOREST.

The Rev. Mr. Daniels, of Chicago, recently returned from abroad, lectured Sunday evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of his discourse was: "Moody and Sankey, the Revivalists."

THE DIRECT CABLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A dispatch received in this city to-day announced that the direct cable had been repaired by the steamer Faraday, and that communication between this country and Ireland was now complete, and the Faraday might be expected here at any moment. The dispatch could not be confirmed at the office of G. G. Ward, Superintendent of the Company, but it was stated there that the cable must be nearly repaired if not altogether, or such a message would not have been sent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

"Hearts and Diamonds," the local comedy in three acts prepared for the stage by a literary gentleman of this city, was played at the New Chicago Theatre last evening to a fair audience, which in point of appearance was a far better type of American society than the drama. The piece represents the misfortunes of a husband who blunders through several scenes in the belief that his wife has a lover, and turns everything into testimony confirming his suspicion. It is evidently the work of an amateur, for its dramatic construction is very imperfect. With fifteen dramatis personæ, only two are ever together upon the stage at the same time, except when their presence is needed for a tableau and the fall of the curtain, and occasionally the stage was vacant. The characters, like the situations, are purely farcical, and much of the dialogue is weak and unmeaning. The piece has further evidences of amateur authorship in the fact that there is but one prominent part, and that one, but for the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Arnott, would be very tiresome, but in his hands is preserves a little interest. There is too much profanity (with too little variety of form) in this part, whether due to the author or the actor those gentlemen know best. The other parts amount to very little. Miss Ada Gilman saved the second act by sprightly playing. There is a certain indelicacy in toying with suspicions of unchastity through three acts of a broad farce, especially in making them the topic of no less than four conversations. But the audience did not seem to make objection to this element of amusement. Briefly, the piece should consist of one act instead of three; play for forty-five minutes instead of three hours; be pruned of many of the repetitions in its situations, and called a farce instead of a comedy. It has the merit of bright ideas and several amusing situations. References to Woodhullism and free-love, with the profanity, might be omitted, and the piece would become popular. It would be a good afterpiece. As an evening's entertainment it is spread over too much space, and apt to be wearisome.

THE RIVAL HAMLETS AT NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Some excitement was created in this city to-night by the appearance simultaneously of Barry Sullivan at Booth's Theatre and Davenport at the Grand Opera-House. At Booth's a large demonstration of police and the full corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment served to fill the house, to see about the worst *Hamlet* and the worst failure ever seen in this city. At the Grand Opera-House an immense house welcomed Davenport in the same character of *Hamlet*. He played it in his usual style, well known to the American public. The success of the evening, however, was Miss Dow as *Ophelia*.

HIGH PRICES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—I for one was indeed rejoiced to read in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday the article on the drama and the high charges of admission to our Chicago theatres; and I venture to assert that nine-tenths and more of the theatre-going public do fully and earnestly indorse the opinion that the high charges are indeed preposterous; and I predict that, with moderate and reasonable charges, the managers would be largely financial gainers in the long run. How frequently do we hear the answer to an appeal to visit some theatre: "No, I will not go and pay the outrageous prices charged now for admission." Mr. McVicker, whose prices are now 25 per cent or more higher than they charged three years ago, always ready to charge 25 or 50 cents more if he thinks he can possibly collect it. Why not give the patrons a little extra treat once in a while, and let them feel that they have indeed received more than the intrinsic value of their money in having witnessed some really meritorious play? It would only help to compensate in part for the many, many times they have witnessed the miserable performances which, after having witnessed, they could not but feel that they had wasted or sacrificed both time and the price of admission. I have often deprived myself the pleasure of attending and witnessing plays I would like to have seen for the simple reason of these high prices charged for admission, which I strongly opposed to, and do not wish to encourage by attending.

I could afford to pay $5 for a seat if I knew any case of circumstance or justice demanded it, and it is not true of me that I have "more money than brains" either; therefore I have a realizing sense of the impropriety and injustice on the part of the proprietors or managers in charging these high prices, and if they persist in charging the same way they will meet with disastrous financial failure by playing to empty benches.

Now that Mr. Grover has left the management of the Adelphi, they are trying to see if their patrons will not stand a little more squeezing by charging higher prices of admission. I hope those who have been in the habit of frequenting the place will not allow themselves to be thus squeezed, and I think the evidence as shown in attendance of late at this house verifies the belief that they will not. I hope and trust our Museum (in prospective) may profit by the suggestion of your article published in yesterday's paper, and give us good plays at fair prices, and their reward will be a gratified, appreciative public, made manifest by most liberal patronage.

K. H.

ARMY REUNIONS.

THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 30.—Extensive preparations are now being made for the reunion of the gallant Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which takes place in this city on Tuesday, Sept. 7 next. Edwin L. Kirk was the first Colonel elected; Amos Bosworth, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Charles Lenaway, Major. The first died from injuries received in battle. Col. Bosworth then took the command at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was taken sick and died in a few days, having been brought here. Maj. Lenaway was then placed in command, and while leading his men was shot through the head, falling dead off his horse. Only 210 men were left at roll-call the next morning, but the regiment was afterwards recruited and filled, and was in nearly every engagement, winding up with Sherman marching through Georgia. Col. Digvart will deliver the oration, and there will be speeches from other brave men who were through the campaign. The Committee expect all the old soldiers who are now living and wherever situated, belonging to this regiment, to be here on that day.

AT LA SALLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 30.—There is every promise, the weather included, that there will be about 1,000 soldiers in line here to-morrow, and that the reunion will be largely attended by the people of the the surrounding country. Gov. Beveridge and Adjt.-Gen. Hillard will arrive to-night.

GOVERNOR-ELECT M'CREARY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—James B. McCreary, Governor-elect of Kentucky, will be inducted into office at Frankfort to-morrow with the usual inaugural ceremonies. He will take the oath at 12 o'clock, after which a salute of honor will be fired from the arsenal by the Preston Light Artillery, of Louisville. The festivities will conclude at night by a grand ball under the auspices of the Assembly Club, an organization of twenty years' standing.

THE CATTLE-DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—There is considerable excitement in Randolph County, Ill., on account of the recent introduction of the cattle-fever from Texas and Cherokee cattle imported by butchers. The disease is rapidly spreading, and much valuable stock has been lost. Doctors have examined a number of cows that have died, and pronounce it the genuine Texas cattle-fever.

Important to the Preservation of Teeth—John Gosnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste, the most efficacious dentifrice known. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

Drew's Actual Business College, located at Nos. 378 and 380 West Madison street, is the only college in the city conducted upon the actual business plan. Students can be fitted for the counting-house at this institution. The mode of teaching is to practice the theory acquired. Every business man will see the advantages of this method. Parents are invited to examine the course of instruction.

St. James' New Organ.

The new and large organ built by Johnson & Son, of Westfield, Mass., for St. James' Church, is now being placed in position, and will be finished early next week. The senior member of the firm, Mr. W. A. Johnson, may be addressed at the Brevoort House or at the music-store of Lyon & Healy for one week from date. N. B.—A lot of packing-boxes for sale at the church.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

DEATHS.

CROUSE—In Lyons, Ill., Aug. 30, Jennie Wines, infant daughter of John and Jane A. Crouse, aged 9 months.

☞ Troughkeepsie papers please copy.

SMITH—Aug. 29, Charles Henry, infant son of Henry G. and Mary A. Smith, aged 1 month and 9 days.

NORTHAM—Aug. 28, at the